THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1825. Vol 3....No. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

DR. LOUGHRAN
HAS REMOVED
To the North side of Third Street, between Market and Wood.
April 15, 1825.—3t.*

A Warehouse To Rent,
And immediate Possession given.
APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,

40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*

50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES,*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS,*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL.*
Cap, Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf.

European, India and Domestic
GOODS.
A. WAY & CO.
ARE now receiving and opening, at their store, in Market street, a large assortment of
Fresh Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New-York & Philadelphia, WHICH THEY OFFER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At a small advance.
ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
One Bale Superior Scotch
INGRAIN CARPETING,
Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED
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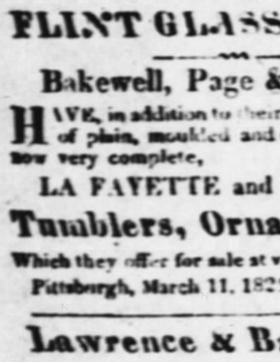
PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825.—tf

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



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Lewis Peterson.
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HAS Returned, and tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Will attend to all operations in his profession at Mr. Denniston's Hotel, in Market street, or at the residence of applicants, if more agreeable.
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JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec 3 t90]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
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CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,
AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
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Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
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Louisville, Ky.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
BUCHANAN & STARKEY,
For the purpose of transacting
A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,
In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.
George Buchanan,
George Starkey.
February 4, 1825—3mo.
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Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co.
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co. } Florence.
John Flack,
James Buchanan, } New-York.
Washington Jackson,
William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON
HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—*ALSO IN STORE*—
Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass } Trotter's Rifle Powder, Kentucky man. Tobacco, Feathers, &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
W. M. Axes, Plough Irons, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Hoes
D. B. Axes, Plough Irons, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Hoes
—*ALSO*—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn.
Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 "	20,000	is	2,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
2 "	5,000	is	10,000
1 "	4,720	is	4,720
20 "	1,000	is	20,000
30 "	500	is	15,000
52 "	100	is	5,200
156 "	50	is	7,800
1248 "	20	is	24,960
10608 "	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1436 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.
A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 63, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.
TICKETS $5.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
March 18, 1825—8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
160 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.
George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
March 5, 1825—tf. Agent.

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.
ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

Improved Mode of Drawing,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U. S.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES, in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the
FOURTH SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.
Scheme.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do. of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do. of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
4 do. of	500	is	2,000
20 do. of	100	is	2,000
30 do. of	50	is	1,500
50 do. of	20	is	1,000
200 do. of	10	is	2,000
300 do. of	5	is	1,500
10,000 do. of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes			$70,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
20,000 Tickets, at **$4** is **$70,000**
Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent
Mode of Drawing.
The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.
☞The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
☞The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity
☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.
JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners.
Tickets, $4 00 | Quarters, $1 00
Halves, 2 00 | Eighths, 50
The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.
TICKETS & SHARES
In a variety of numbers, for sale at
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.
☞All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.
☞Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
April 15, 1825—5t.

WILLIAM MITCHEL,
Tailor, from Philadelphia,
HAS commenced business, in Market street, one door from the corner of Second, and directly opposite Mr. Denniston's Hotel, where he will be thankful for all orders in the various branches of his business, which he will engage to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style
☞He has made arrangements in Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the newest city fashions.
April 15, 1825.—3t.

RANAWAY
FROM the Subscriber, on the 7th day of March last, an indented apprentice to the Hatting business, named JAMES CARSON; aged about 19 years; tall and stout; he wore a blue cloth surtout coat, blue pantaloons, and a white hat. Six cents Reward, but no expenses, will be paid to any person who will return said apprentice to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrah.
Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co.
April 15, 1825.—3t½*

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
THE First and Second Battalions of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in conjunction, for drill, at M'Keesport, on Monday, the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.
Courts of Appeal.
The Courts of Appeal for the First Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Simmons, and Lieutenant Means; to meet at the house of Major Walker, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, will consist of Captains Stewart, Carothers, and Rowland; to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of Col. Sill.
F. Muse, Adjt.
April 22, 1825—3t*

FOR SALE
40 bbls. Yellow Creek Salt,

25 Bbls. Conemaugh do.
20 kegs Diller's, Pedan's & Richardson's Cavendish Tobacco
50 kegs Spanish Brown
25 kegs Yellow Ochre
25 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil
25 do. 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Pittsburgh Iron
20 do. 4d 6d 8d. and 10d Bowen's & Belknap's Juniata Nails
50 doz. Underwood's and Belknap's Scythes
15 doz. Waldren's, Passmore's, and Dutch do.
40 " M'Elheny's, Sampson's & Belknap's Sickles
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Sperm. Oil and Candles
1500 lbs. Spanish and Country Sole Leather
50 doz. low-priced Bed Cords
400 Weavers' Reeds, well assorted
10 doz. Shovels and Spades Anvils and Steel
13 small crates well assorted Queensware, open, and to be repacked for country merchants
10 tons Lewis & Co's well assorted Iron, of real good quality
3 bls. and 10 kegs 3d and 4th proof French and Cognac Brandy, 2000 lbs Coffee
5 chests and 20 13lb caddy boxes Y. H. Tea
250 pieces bleached Domestic Muslins, and Cotton Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,
With a large assortment of all kinds of Fresh GOODS, for sale on accommodating terms, for Cash or approved Produce.
Harris & Stockton.
April 22—3t.

BOARDING.
JAMES M'CONKEY
Has now opened and intends keeping
A Private Boarding House,
ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with
BOARDING & LODGING,
By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city
N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well*, will receive liberal wages.
Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots & Shoes,
Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.
March 18—eotf.

STRAY COW.
TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the first of March last,

A BRINDLED COW,
with a large star in her forehead; about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
John Birchill.
April 23, 1825—3t.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SPENCER informs her friends as pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.
April 8—tf.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
J. H. Lambdin, Agent.
—*ALSO*—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—mfy

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August 20.—tf.

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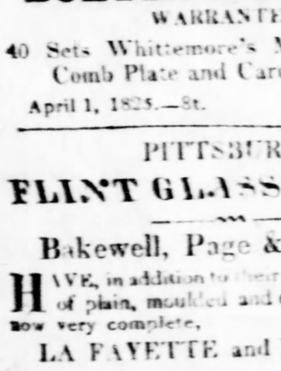
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No 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

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Louisville, Ky.
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For the purpose of transacting
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In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.
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Washington Jackson, William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON
HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—*ALSO IN STORE*—
Juniata Bar Iron, Ditto Nails & Brads, Geneva Window Glass } Trotter's Rifle Powder, Kentucky man. Tobacco, Feathers, &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
W. M. Axes, Plough Irons, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Hoes } D. B. Axes, Plough Irons, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Hoes
—*ALSO*—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
2 "	5,000	is	10,000
1 "	4,720	is	4,720
20 "	1,000	is	20,000
30 "	500	is	15,000
52 "	100	is	5,200
156 "	50	is	7,800
1248 "	20	is	24,960
10668 "	10	is	106,680

12,120 Prizes. $273,760
22,100 Blanks.

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1456 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $60, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

TICKETS $3.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
March 18, 1825—8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
160 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.
George Cochran, *of Rich'd.* Agent.
March 5, 1825—tf.

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.
ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

Improved Mode of Drawing,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U. S.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES, in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the

FOURTH SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.

Scheme.

1 prize	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do.	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do.	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
4 do.	of	500	is	2,000
20 do.	of	100	is	2,000
30 do.	of	50	is	1,500
50 do.	of	20	is	1,000
200 do.	of	10	is	2,000
300 do.	of	5	is	1,500
10,000 do.	of	2	is	20,000

10,612 Prizes $70,000
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
20,000 Tickets, at **$4** is **$70,000**

Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

Mode of Drawing.

The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.

☞ The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners.

Tickets,	$4 00	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves,	2 00	Eighths,	50

The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.

TICKETS & SHARES
In a variety of numbers, for sale at
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 52, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.

☞ All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
April 15, 1825—3t.

WILLIAM MITCHEL,
Tailor, from Philadelphia,
HAS commenced business, in Market street, one door from the corner of Second, and directly opposite Mr. Denniston's Hotel, where he will be thankful for all orders in the various branches of his business, which he will engage to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style.
☞ He has made arrangements in Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the newest city fashions.
April 15, 1825.—3t.

RANAWAY
FROM the Subscriber, on the 7th day of March last, an indented apprentice to the Hatting business, named JAMES CARSON, aged about 19 years; tall and stout; he wore a blue cloth surtout coat, blue pantaloons, and a white hat. Six cents Reward, but no expenses, will be paid to any person who will return said apprentice to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrah.
Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co.
April 15, 1825.—3t½*

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
THE First and Second Battalions of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in conjunction, for drill, at M'Keesport, on Monday, the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

Courts of Appeal.
The Courts of Appeal for the First Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Simmons, and Lieutenant Means; to meet at the house of Major Walker, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, will consist of Captains Stewart, Carothers, and Rowland; to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of Col. Sill.
F. Muse, Adjt.
April 22, 1825—3t*

FOR SALE
40 bbls. Yellow Creek Salt,

25 Bbls Conemaugh do.
20 kegs Diller's, Pedan's & Richardson's Cavendish Tobacco
50 kegs Spanish Brown
25 kegs Yellow Ochre
25 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil
25 do 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Pittsburgh Iron
20 do. 4d 6d 8d. and 10d Bowen's & Belknap's Juniata Nails
50 doz. Underwood's and Belknap's Scythes
15 doz. Waldren's, Passmore's, and Dutch do.
40 " M'Elheny's, Sampson's & Belknap's Sickles
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Sperm. Oil and Candles
1500 lbs. Spanish and Country Sole Leather
50 doz. low-priced Bed Cords
400 Weavers' Reeds, well assorted
10 doz. Shovels and Spades Anvils and Steel
13 small crates well assorted Queensware, open, and to be repacked for country merchants
10 tons Lewis & Co's well assorted Iron, of real good quality
3 bls. and 10 kegs 3d and 4th proof French and Cognac Brandy, 2000 lbs Coffee
5 chests and 20 13lb caddy boxes Y. H. Tea
250 pieces bleached Domestic Muslins, and Cotton Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,
With a large assortment of all kinds of Fresh GOODS, for sale on accommodating terms, for Cash or approved Produce.
Harris & Stockton.
April 22—3t.

BOARDING.
JAMES M'CONKEY
Has now opened and intends keeping
A Private Boarding House,
ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with
BOARDING & LODGING,
By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city.
N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash well, will receive liberal wages.
Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots & Shoes,
Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.
March 18—eotf.

STRAY COW.
TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the first of March last,

A BRINDLED COW,
with a large star in her forehead; about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
John Birchill.
April 23, 1825—3t.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SPENCER informs her friends as pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.
April 8—tf.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
J. H. Lambdin, Agent.
ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—mly

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1825.

Appointment by the Governor.

Dr. Robert M. Patterson, and John Sergeant, Esq. of Philadelphia; Dr. William Darlington, of Chester county; Albert Gallatin, Esq. of Fayette county; and David Scott, Esq. of Luzerne county, to be a Board of Canal Commissioners.

The following communication is from the pen of a gentleman whose experience in the domestic trade of our country is not surpassed by that of any other in it, and who has promised to favor the public, through our columns, with occasional hints, in relation to the principal staples of our western commerce.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WOOL.

For the last two years, the growers of Wool have not been able to dispose of their crops, unless on very disadvantageous terms, at the Steubenville factory.—The raw material has been usually more ready of sale, than the manufactured article, but the terms of payment for Wool at Steubenville are different. The Wool grower is obliged to wait six or eight months after delivering his Wool, before receiving his payment in cloth.

The extensive importations from Portugal and Spain have hitherto prevented the sale of western Wool at the sea-ports—particularly as the Merino Wool of this country is but seldom washed, whereas the Spanish and Portuguese Wool is always washed and sorted, and the coarse locks separated before packing in bales for market.

As the prosperity of a country must always depend on the quantity of saleable commodities produced, it is highly important that Wool growers would prepare their Wool by washing, at least on the sheep's back, and removing the hip-locks, tag-locks, and dirt. There is no doubt but any quantity of Merino Wool, washed and tagged, would find a ready sale, if not in Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston. The last sales of Portuguese Wool in Philadelphia, averaged about 55 cents, and the operation of the new Tariff will enhance the price.

"Did you ever go down to Pawtucket?"
Jonathan's Visits.

An amusing work has lately been published in New-England, entitled "John Bull in America," in which the author, Mr. Paulding, very successfully ridicules the blunders and misrepresentations of some late English travellers in this country, by outblundering and out-lying them. He represents Charleston, South-Carolina, as being in the immediate neighborhood of Boston, and tells some heart-rending stories about the cruelties exercised towards the negroes in the slaveholding *state of Pawtucket.* It was probable from Mr. Paulding that the editor of the Providence Patriot took the idea of the following article, which may serve as the first chapter of a new work, to be entitled, *Brother Jonathan in the western States.*

"A few days since (says the Providence Patriot) whilst attending some business in a mercantile house in this town, our eye accidently glanced on a box of window glass bearing the manufacturer's name, and the place from whence it came, New Albany. At first we were at a loss to decide where, or in what state, New Albany was situated; but upon summing up what geographical knowledge we possessed, we at length ascertained that New Albany is in the state of Indiana, near the falls of Ohio about 1100 miles distant from this, and about 300 miles westward of the Allegheny mountains. Inquiring of a dealer as to the quality of the glass, we were informed that it was excellent, and superior to any manufactured in the eastern states, and infinitely superior to that manufactured at the celebrated glass works at Pittsburgh. Indeed, so highly did our friend esteem this glass, that he was anxious to order a large supply, and wants only to ascertain the safest and most expeditious way of bringing it to this section of the country when he will issue his orders."

We take it for granted that the editor only intended to quiz his readers on the subjects of glass and geography; and that he had not the least idea of injuring the sale of Pittsburgh glass, by inducing his neighbors to send their orders past our doors, all the way to the state of Indiana, where not a pane of glass was ever manufactured. The New-Albany glassworks are in the neighborhood of Brownsville, in the adjoining county of Fayette, and manufacture good glass—no doubt "quite superior to any manufactured in the eastern states"—as it sells here but 25 cents per box lower than the Pittsburgh glass.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—I perceive in the last "Statesman," the paper edited by the expiring "Junto" of our city, another *Ticket* for the next general election. This system about to be introduced, to bring out the illiterate and incapable citizens of the county for stations of responsibility, will tend more to destroy the influence and respectability of the democratic party, than all the opposition and abuse of their enemies. The democratic party can certainly afford men of high and commanding talents, of strict integrity, of lofty-minded and honorable feelings, men who would adorn our councils, render them respected throughout the Union. I take the liberty of proposing such a Ticket, and respectfully submit it to my fellow-citizens:—

Senator—Hon. James Riddle, of Mifflin.

Assembly—Hon. Francis M'Clure, of Mifflin.
Hon. Ephraim Pentland, of Pittsburgh,
Noble Calhoun, Esq. of St. Clair,
Barnet Gilleland, Esq. of Butler county.

Commissioners—Robert Curry, Esq. of Mifflin.

Auditor—John Fowler, Esq. of Franklin.

Warm opposition to the canal system is manifested in some counties in Ohio.—Numerous public meetings have been held, to organize opposition to it.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

REMARKS OF MR. LEHMAN,

In the House of Representatives, on the Bill for the Call of a Convention.

Mr. Lehman said, he would ask the indulgence of the committee while he briefly stated the grounds of his opposition to the bill under consideration. When he cast his eyes over the state and contemplated the happy and prosperous condition of the people, in the full enjoyment of their political and religious rights, he could not but lament the restless ambition, of which the adoption of the present measure would be a practical exhibition. He could not but regard it, as an instance of the caprice of some men's minds, who overlooking the beautiful and sublime features of the constitution, are hunting after new fancies, and seem willing under the pretence of remodelling to put in jeopardy public honor, happiness, and prosperity.

He was reminded of the sentiment of that celebrated patriot of the revolution, Patrick Henry, who said "that when a people were in the full enjoyment of freedom, it was impiously irritating the avenging hand of heaven, to launch out into the wide ocean of human affairs." Why he would ask are the minds of the people to be drawn off from the vital subjects of education and internal improvement? Why are the people by this measure to hear the voice of discontent expressed by their constitutional guardians? Why are the notes of lamentation to issue forth from within these walls? For disguise it as you please, said (Mr. L.) the adoption of this bill will be regarded as a legislative proclamation that the constitution is not conducive to the great ends of public happiness. Why are the people to be invited to meet in convention for the purpose of giving a new modification and distribution of the elements of political power? Why instead of regarding our duty and our oath to *support the constitution*, to fence it in and trench it round, against all open or covert assaults:—Why instead of being watchmen to observe each threatening cloud, and warning the people of the approaching danger, are we to take the first step for casting off the constitution, to cast off the palladium of our security, and place it where it may be exposed to the encroachments of ambition and the tyranny of faction?

Mr. L. said he would endeavor to prove that the passage of the bill would be a transgression of the high powers delegated to the legislature by the people; that it would be an exercise of a part of the power which they have reserved to themselves, and that there can exist no such right *without the previous request of a majority of the people*, and that if the right existed, the measure at the present time would be highly dangerous and unwise.

As to the right of passing the bill, he would observe, that the legislative power was vested in a general assembly by the first article of the constitution, but the power, by the very terms of that instrument must be exerted *with limitations and subordination to the fundamental law*, and in no part of that law was an authority either expressly or by implication given to the legislature to take any steps for altering or abolishing the fundamental law itself, which was expressly declared to be sacred and inviolable. In no part of the constitution was authority given to pass a law which virtually invites the people to alter or abolish it. Such a construction would be extending the words in the constitution beyond their natural and obvious import. On the contrary the ninth article, eighth clause, was declaratory of the reservation of such right to the people.

He would call the attention of the committee to the article.

"That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalienably established, we the people declare that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness. *That all power is inherent in the people*, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right, to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper," and afterwards in the same article, the convention say, "*To guard against transgressions of the high powers, we have delegated we declare that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government and shall for ever remain inviolate.*" The people here have reserved to *themselves* the right to alter, reform and abolish their constitution, *in such manner as* they may think proper; with one hand they delegate certain powers to us, in the other they reserve certain enumerated rights of their own, and when they feel inclined to exercise these rights they will know how to communicate their thoughts without our interposition, and unless we have a previous expression of the will of the people, the passage of this bill will be a transgression of the *high powers delegated.* We have no more right to adopt this, preparatory measure, than any other coordinate branch of the government, we have no more right than the governor or the judiciary. Such power was designedly withheld from the legislature by the wise framers of that instrument, and reserved for the people. They were well aware that in the constitution of '76 a provision was made for calling a convention when necessary. (Here Mr. L. read the provisions of the old constitution.) They knew that the present constitution of the United States, which had been framed a few years before, designated a mode of amendment. They knew that the constitution of Massachusetts, which was framed in 1780 provided for amendment, and that other states' constitutions contained similar provisions. With all these instruments before them, they did not think proper to delegate any such power to the *legislature.* It is evident (said Mr. L.) both from the words and spirit of the constitution, that there is no legislative power to call a convention, or to *originate a measure, which may produce a convention.*

But it is asked, how is the undoubted right of the people to alter or abolish the constitution to be exercised? This will be found to be expressly provided for in the 20th section of the 9th article. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government *for redress of grievances, or other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.* Here we find the people reserving to themselves the right in their own primary assemblies of originating measures for changing the constitution. When they feel that the present mode of appointing justices, or the assembling the legislature in December, or any real or supposed defect in the constitution, are grievances, they know how to petition in a constitutional manner, and the voice of the majority of the people will always command the attention of the legislature.

Mr. L. asked whether a majority of the people, or a majority of the counties, or a single county, or a single city, town, or township, in any county, had petitioned for this measure, in which we are about to stake every thing dear to the heart of man—our peace, our freedom, our security. Have the people, in whom all power is vested, by the 9th article of the constitution, pointed to any existing or impending evil, which may not be corrected by an ordinary act of legislation, without the agency of a convention? From a million of intelligent beings, not a solitary complaining voice is heard, except within the walls of the house. The gentleman from Centre, (Mr. W. Smyth,) says the people formerly petitioned.—In 1815 or 1815, and in 1820, some petitions presented themselves, but the wisdom of the legislature overruled the suggestions of a rash minority of the people, and now when all is hushed, when the whole body of the people are contented and happy, we are called upon to perform a work of supererrogation, and adopt a measure which may blast the richest harvest of their felicity.

Mr. L. said he well knew that in 1790, the convention which framed the present constitution was called on the recommendation of the legislature.—This precedent however does not justify our interference at the present time. The measure was then petitioned for from every part of the state; all Pennsylvania called for it; the act of the legislature was the echo of the voice of the people; the new constitution of the United States, which became the supreme law of the land, abrogated many of the provisions of the state government, and a new constitution was required by superior necessity. [Mr. L. here quoted the authority of Chief Justice Marshall on this subject.]

He then said that there was no similarity between our condition then and now, and as we are not authorized by the instrument under which we act to take this step, and as there is no overruling state necessity for it, we are bound in duty and honor not to transcend our powers by the adoption of this bill; but to keep within the legitimate pale of legislation, and busy our minds in discussing the business for which we were sent to this place.

Having endeavored to show, said Mr. L. that ours is a constitution limiting the operations of legislative power, and that we have no authority to pass the bill, without instruction from a majority of the people, the pure fountain of all legitimate authority, he would endeavor to show the inexpediency of the measure.

The expense of a convention was, perhaps, entitled to some consideration. He was not alarmed at taxation or a public debt, when the object aimed at was useful to the state; but he was not willing to lay taxes or borrow money for this purpose. [Here Mr. L. made a calculation to show that the expense of a convention might be nearly 100,000 dollars.]

Mr. L. next adverted to the new constitution of New-York, to show from the message of De Witt Clinton that great discontent prevailed, and that a change of the constitution was in contemplation.

The only objections against the present constitution, which, to his knowledge, had ever been seriously urged, are—1st, The appointing power of the governor—2d. The difficulty of removing justices and judges—3d, The meeting of the legislature in December, instead of January—4th, The want of a provision in the constitution for amendment. Mr. L. said he could not admit that the heat and ferment of our elections would be lessened, as it was alleged it would, by taking away the appointing power from the governor and vesting it in the people.

The effervescence and zeal displayed in the exercise of the elective franchise, was inseparable from the genius of a republic, and he had seen it more strongly manifested at an election for sheriff, than he had ever seen it at a governor's election. Nor could he admit that a more judicious selection of officers would be made by changing the mode of appointment. This responsible function will be safest in the hands of a governor, provided he shall be honest and capable; and if a governor should be chosen, who will be weak and corrupt, the same imbecility which would be manifested by the people making such a choice, would display itself by the election of corrupt or incapable inferior officers. He believed the proper safeguard against turbulence, or popular tumult, of mobs upon the election ground, and the best guarantee for the elevation of fit persons for officers of power and trust, was in the fulfilment of the constitutional injunction of establishing good schools, to give intellectual bread to the poor, and to diffuse the rays of science over the community, and in the language of an American Patriot, "to connect universal education with universal suffrage," or in the more beautiful language of John Quincy Adams, "to light the lamp of liberty with the torch of science."

The second objection made to the constitution was the difficulty of removing unfit justices of the peace and judges. Mr. L. said he could not conceive of any better method than the one we now have, of an address to the governor by a majority of the two houses, or by impeachment. In the new constitution of New-York, the justices of the peace are appointed for four years by a board of supervisors, and the respective county courts. The intrigues of low ambition and other evils which must grow out of this mode of appointment, must be obvious to every reflecting mind. He was not disposed to attach much importance to the objection of the legislature's meeting in December, instead January. With the present augmented population of Pennsylvania, so numerous and diversified were the objects of legislation, that the experience of the present, and of the several preceding sessions, demonstrate that four months are not more than enough for the accomplishment of public business, and if the legislature did not convene in December, the effect would probably be a prolongation of the session until the month of May, to the great inconvenience of the large number of members, who when at home, were employed in the useful labors of husbandry.

The fourth and last objection he would notice was, the want of a provision in the constitution for amendment. This objection appeared to Mr. L. to involve an admission that the step proposed to be taken by this bill was, unauthorized, and the designed omission of such a provision, by the framers of the constitution, by insuring stability to this consummate republican model was to him a powerful argument, against risking the introduction of novelties that might undermine the whole fabric which has sustained our prosperity and freedom for 35 years. The gentleman from York, had adverted to the ancient lawgiver Lycurgus. The greatest of biographers, Plutarch, tells us, said Mr. L. that the institutions of Lycurgus prevailed 500 years during which time Sparta was superior to the rest of Greece and he always admired the firmness and patriotism of that legislator, who after establishing a constitution adapted as he thought to the people, obtained an oath from the Spartans not to change the constitution until his return, and then went into voluntary and perpetual exile, to prevent a change which might lead to—he knew not what.

Mr. L. said he thought it would be well at the present time to recur to the feelings and maxims of the men of the revolution, the founders of our liberty. The articles of confederation which were adopted by the wisdom of the congress of the revolution, expressly required that no alteration should be made without the unanimous consent of at least three-fourths of the states to introduce amendments. History, the monitor of nations, teaches that when a people are wisely and happily governed, it is folly and madness to hazard a change unless with extreme caution.—He would call the attention of the committee to the principles inculcated in that great political chart of '76, the declaration of independence. "Prudence will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing its forms to which they are accustomed." This is the language of the great founders of our republic, and it remains for us to determine whether the defects of our constitution are such as to induce us to place it in a situation where it may be "shorn of its beams," whether it is rational to expect a faultless system from human hands, and whether if some evils are connected with our political government it is not "better to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

Mr. L. said, he must express his firm conviction that when the existing constitution was adopted the time was more auspicious than the present for the creation of such an instrument.—Party spirit was then scarcely known, the fearful conflict with Britain had united all hearts and made the American people a band of brothers, the minds of the ablest and purest patriots were directed to the science of government, public considerations and national interests triumphed over selfishness and personal concerns, and the constitution, which is the work of their hands and which it is now proposed to cast out upon a wide sea of troubles, is an instrument bottomed upon the eternal principles of freedom, justice and humanity. Here we find the liberal feelings and magnanimous spirit of the great founder Penn, happily blended with practical democracy. The constitution recognises no priesthood, no nobility, no king or emperor, but the supremacy of the people is acknowledged. The legislative authority is derived by representatives from the people.—The executive power is limited to a short duration, and responsible and liable to impeachment. The judicial power is independent of the legislature, independent of the governor, of the prevailing political parties, and yet constitutionally responsible and liable for misdemeanor to impeachment and punishment.

The right of suffrage is firmly secured. Slavery is abolished. The establishment of schools and colleges are enjoined. The trial by jury—the rights of conscience—frequent elections—mild punishment—the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—the liberty of the press—all the guards of human rights are securely established. Liberty is emphatically the birth right, the noble inheritance of every Pennsylvanian, and without an enthusiastic encomium, he would call it one of the most perfect models of civil government ever formed by human wisdom, or ever enjoyed by human society. It was not like the English constitution, rooted in an age of darkness, the result of chance, but with all the light of experience; it was founded in the free consent of an independent, moral, generous and intelligent people who have reserved to themselves the right of altering it, if any unexpected changes in the condition of society renders it necessary. It is a system in which the nature as well as the rights of man have been regarded: it has been tried in peace and war, and found answerable to all the great ends of society: it supports no titled, hereditary imbecility, but it enables intellect and integrity to find their level and maintain their proper station in society: it has given ample scope for the display of public virtue, and is adapted to call forth the public strength and to exert that strength with a vigor proportioned to the pressure of the calamity: under its benign influence the wilderness has been in part subdued, and millions of acres in a rude state have been converted into abodes of industry, commerce and the useful arts; and Pennsylvania is now truly an asylum for the distressed from every persecution, and a light and an example to the nations of the earth. He sincerely believed, it would be an unparalleled degree of folly and madness to cast off the constitution and expose it to the wave of ambitious faction, and as long as he had a heart to feel for his country and a head capable of understanding the principles of human freedom, he would resist an attempt to involve us in the dangers of anarchy, and he would resist it with peculiar earnestness at this moment, when all republican institutions are threatened by the combination of tyrants: when conspirators against the liberties of man are in arms, when if we should be suffered to remain in peace all our energies will be required to promote a system of education and internal improvement and when if we should be assailed by a foreign force, all our efforts will be required for the preservation of the blessings we are enjoying under the present constitution.

The following act was passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. That such a law should be needed in this state is singular.

Be it enacted, &c. &c. &c. That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons, who shall wilfully or maliciously break, cut, or otherwise injure, or destroy, any Grape Vines growing or cultivated in any Vineyard within this Commonwealth, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and be liable to indictment in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the County wherein the said offence shall have been committed: and, being duly convicted thereof, shall pay a fine, in the discretion of the court, of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and to be committed to the jail of the proper county for a term of not less than one nor more than twelve months, and to be clothed, fed, and treated as persons convicted of larceny.

THE BURMESE WAR.

From the Baltimore American.

The Burmese war appears to involve more serious consequences than could have possibly entered into the calculation of the English, when they undertook the reduction of that Indian empire. It may be necessary, before we enumerate the facts disclosed by the late arrivals, to make one general remark, that the only hope which the English can possibly entertain of preserving their provinces in India, springs from the fidelity of the native troops enlisted in their service. The immense disproportion between the Indian and English population, destroys all possible hope of retaining possession of that immense region, if the native troops swerve from their fidelity. As a frightful evidence of this disaffection, we learn that Sir Edward Paget, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops assembling against the Burmese, having proceeded, on the 1st of November, with a guard of the Royals, and the Dumdun Artillery, to Brackpore, in giving orders for the Sepoys to march, they refused. Sir Edward gave them ten minutes to consider, at the end of which time they still refused. He then gave orders to fire upon them, when 450 were killed and 150 wounded.

Some accounts say that the number killed is overrated, and this may be the fact; but be the number more or less, that it has created much alarm is evident from the following paragraph:—

From the London Times, of the 11th of March.

The intelligence from India, is altogether of an alarming complexion, though we have no doubt the prompt measures adopted to suppress the mutiny will, for the present, secure the obedience of the troops. But we cannot help regretting that the Burmese war should ever have been undertaken.—The utmost success would not have reconciled us to it, for with that success extension of territory is necessarily connected. As it is, however, the disasters which have befallen us, and which have originated in the imbecility and want of foresight of those at the head of the Indian Government, may be attended with the most serious consequence.

Another paper, after speaking of this mutiny and its consequences, goes on to remark:—

We are not, however, surprised at the general alarm which has been excited by the late intelligence from Calcutta.

Upon the fidelity, zeal, and attachment of the native army, the existence of the British empire in India, must principally, if not wholly, depend; and when it is recollected that the amount of that army considerably exceeds 200,000 men, it will be obvious that any idea of supplying its place, much more of controlling and overawing it, if any general dissatisfaction prevailed in its ranks, by a force sent from this country, would be absurd, and impracticable.

We will conclude with the following extract from a Calcutta paper:—

We understand it is generally supposed that the troops will not move up till the 1st December, and they will proceed by land and water.—About 200 of his Majesty's 41st Regiment are gone to Martaban; and an expedition against Pegu was expected to be despatched in about ten days. There is a rumor that the King's brother intends to oppose the advance of the army, with a force consisting of from 80 to 100,000 men. He was to be at Donnerbue, about 50 or 60 miles on the river, but as cavalry and horse artillery were to accompany the army, there were no apprehensions for the result. Notwithstanding the disaster in the breach of one of the Stockades, as mentioned in the despatches, private letters state that they (the Stockades) are no longer looked on as places of defence or security. It is understood at Rangoon that Sir Archibald Campbell is a Political Agent and sole Commissioner. A strange story was afloat, that had not the army at Rangoon astonished and confounded the Burmese Government, it was the full intention of the latter to push an immense army on to Calcutta.

The total of the Water Power within twenty miles of Baltimore, is stated in the North American Review, to be equal to *one million and six hundred and thirteen thousand spindles.*

NEW GOODS.

Wm. M'Knight

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store in Market-Street, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS, Children's SHOES, &c.

Straw Bonnets, & Children's Gimp Hats.

ALSO—An assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting & Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold very cheap.
March 25—6

ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn on the 18th of May, and by an

Improved Mode of Drawing,

Secured by letters patent under seal of the U.S.

COHEN'S OFFICE
Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public,

THE FOURTH SCHEME

OF THE

State Lottery of Maryland.

THE Mode of Drawing is on an entirely new plan—approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$20,000	is	$20,000
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 Prizes of		1,000	is	5,000
4	of	500	is	2,000
20	of	100	is	2,000
30	of	50	is	1,500
50	of	20	is	1,000
200	of	10	is	2,000
300	of	5	is	1,500
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes				$70,000

20,000 Tickets—Not one Blank to a Prize!

Every Prize payable in Cash, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* Number then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then *all the even numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2.

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of Drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of Tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *will be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low price of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run. (*there not being one blank to a prize.*) and that the Capital Prize of **$20 000** is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the *certainty of receiving at least one prize* by the purchase of two tickets, or two shares—(one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite attention.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4 00
HALVES,	2 00
QUARTERS,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 114, Market Street—Baltimore,

Where, in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of $100,000—$40,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of $5,000, *&c. &c.* And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet with our accustomed prompt attention. Address

COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.

April 15, 1825.—8t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1825.

Appointment by the Governor.

Dr. Robert M. Patterson, and John Sergeant, Esq. of Philadelphia; Dr. William Darlington, of Chester county; Albert Gallatin, Esq. of Fayette county; and David Scott, Esq. of Luzerne county, to be a Board of Canal Commissioners.

The following communication is from the pen of a gentleman whose experience in the domestic trade of our country is not surpassed by that of any other in it, and who has promised to favor the public, through our columns, with occasional hints, in relation to the principal staples of our western commerce.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WOOL.

For the last two years, the growers of Wool have not been able to dispose of their crops, unless on very disadvantageous terms, at the Steubenville factory.—The raw material has been usually more ready of sale, than the manufactured article, but the terms of payment for Wool at Steubenville are different. The Wool grower is obliged to wait six or eight months after delivering his Wool, before receiving his payment in cloth.

The extensive importations from Portugal and Spain have hitherto prevented the sale of western Wool at the sea-ports—particularly as the Merino Wool of this country is but seldom washed, whereas the Spanish and Portuguese Wool is always washed and sorted, and the coarse locks separated before packing in bales for market.

As the prosperity of a country must always depend on the quantity of saleable commodities produced, it is highly important that Wool growers would prepare their Wool by washing, at least on the sheep's back, and removing the hip-locks, tag-locks, and dirt. There is no doubt but any quantity of Merino Wool, washed and tagged, would find a ready sale, if not in Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston. The last sales of Portuguese Wool in Philadelphia, averaged about 55 cents, and the operation of the new Tariff will enhance the price.

"Did you ever go down to Pawtucket?"
Jonathan's Visits.

An amusing work has lately been published in New-England, entitled "John Bull in America," in which the author, Mr. Paulding, very successfully ridicules the blunders and misrepresentations of some late English travellers in this country, by outblundering and out-lying them. He represents Charleston, South-Carolina, as being in the immediate neighborhood of Boston, and tells some heart-rending stories about the cruelties exercised towards the negroes in the slaveholding *state of Pawtucket*. It was probable from Mr. Paulding that the editor of the Providence Patriot took the idea of the following article, which may serve as the first chapter of a new work, to be entitled, *Brother Jonathan in the western States.*

"A few days since (says the Providence Patriot) whilst attending some business in a mercantile house in this town, our eye accidently glanced on a box of window glass bearing the manufacturer's name, and the place from whence it came, New Albany. At first we were at a loss to decide where, or in what state, New Albany was situated; but upon summing up what geographical knowledge we possessed, we at length ascertained that New Albany is in the state of Indiana, near the falls of Ohio about 1100 miles distant from this, and about 300 miles westward of the Alleghany mountains. Inquiring of a dealer as to the quality of the glass, we were informed that it was excellent, and superior to any manufactured in the eastern states, and infinitely superior to that manufactured at the celebrated glass works at Pittsburgh. Indeed, so highly did our friend esteem this glass, that he was anxious to order a large supply, and wants only, to ascertain the safest and most expeditious way of bringing it to this section of the country when he will issue his orders."

We take it for granted that the editor only intended to quiz his readers on the subjects of glass and geography; and that he had not the least idea of injuring the sale of Pittsburgh glass, by inducing his neighbors to send their orders past our doors, all the way to the state of Indiana, where not a pane of glass was ever manufactured. The New-Albany glassworks are in the neighborhood of Brownsville, in the adjoining county of Fayette, and manufacture good glass—no doubt "quite superior to any manufactured in the eastern states"—as it sells here but 25 cents per box lower than the Pittsburgh glass.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—I perceive in the last "Statesman," the paper edited by the expiring "Junto" of our city, another *Ticket* for the next general election. This system about to be introduced, to bring out the illiterate and incapable citizens of the county for stations of responsibility, will tend more to destroy the influence and respectability of the democratic party, than all the opposition and abuse of their enemies. The democratic party can certainly afford men of high and commanding talents, of strict integrity, of lofty-minded and honorable feelings, men who would adorn our councils, render them respected throughout the Union. I take the liberty of proposing such a Ticket, and respectfully submit it to my fellow-citizens:—

Senator—Hon. James Riddle, of Mifflin.

Assembly—Hon. Francis M'Clure, of Mifflin.
Hon. Ephraim Penland, of Pittsburgh,
Noble Calhoun, Esq. of St. Clair,
Barnet Gilleland, Esq. of Butler county.

Commissioners—Robert Curry, Esq. of Mifflin.

Auditor—John Fowler, Esq. of Franklin.

Warm opposition to the canal system is manifested in some counties in Ohio.—Numerous public meetings have been held, to organize opposition to it.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

REMARKS OF MR. LEHMAN,

In the House of Representatives, on the Bill for the Call of a Convention.

Mr. Lehman said, he would ask the indulgence of the committee while he briefly stated the grounds of his opposition to the bill under consideration. When he cast his eyes over the state and contemplated the happy and prosperous condition of the people, in the full enjoyment of their political and religious rights, he could not but lament the restless ambition, of which the adoption of the present measure would be a practical exhibition. He could not but regard it, as an instance of the caprice of some men's minds, who overlooking the beautiful and sublime features of the constitution, are hunting after new fancies, and seem willing under the pretence of remodelling to put in jeopardy public honor, happiness, and prosperity.

He was reminded of the sentiment of that celebrated patriot of the revolution, Patrick Henry, who said "that when a people were in the full enjoyment of freedom, it was impiously irritating the avenging hand of heaven, to launch out into the wide ocean of human affairs." Why he would ask are the minds of the people to be drawn off from the vital subjects of education and internal improvement? Why are the people by this measure to hear the voice of discontent expressed by their constitutional guardians? Why are the notes of lamentation to issue forth from within these walls? For discuise it as you please, said (Mr. L.) the adoption of this bill will be regarded as a legislative proclamation that the constitution is not conducive to the great ends of public happiness. Why are the people to be invited to meet in convention for the purpose of giving a new modification and distribution of the elements of political power? Why instead of regarding our duty and our oath to *support the constitution*, to fence it in and trench it round, against all open or covert assaults:—Why instead of being watchmen to observe each threatening cloud, and warning the people of the approaching danger, are we to take the first step for casting off the constitution, to cast off the palladium of our security, and place it where it may be exposed to the encroachments of ambition and the tyranny of faction?

Mr. L. said he would endeavor to prove that the passage of the bill would be a transgression of the high powers delegated to the legislature by the people; that it would be an exercise of a part of the power which they have reserved to themselves, and that there can exist no such right *without the previous request of a majority of the people*, and that if the right existed, the measure at the present time would be highly dangerous and unwise.

As to the right of passing the bill, he would observe, that the legislative power was vested in a general assembly by the first article of the constitution, but the power, by the very terms of that instrument must be exerted *with limitations and subordination to the fundamental law*, and in no part of that law was an authority either expressly or by implication given to the legislature to take any steps for altering or abolishing the fundamental law itself, which was expressly declared to be sacred and inviolable. In no part of the constitution was authority given to pass a law which virtually invites the people to alter or abolish it. Such a construction would be extending the words in the constitution beyond their natural and obvious import. On the contrary the ninth article, eighth clause, was declaratory of the reservation of such right to the people.

He would call the attention of the committee to the article.

"That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalienably established, we the people declare that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness. *That all power is inherent in the people*, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right, to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper," and afterwards in the same article, the convention say, "*To guard against transgressions of the high powers, we have delegated we declare that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government and shall for ever remain inviolate.*" The people here have reserved to *themselves* the right to alter, reform and abolish their constitution, *in such manner as* they may think proper; with one hand they delegate certain powers to us, in the other they reserve certain enumerated rights of their own, and when they feel inclined to exercise these rights they will know how to communicate their thoughts without our interposition, and unless we have a previous expression of the will of the people, the passage of this bill will be a transgression of the *high powers delegated*. We have no more right to adopt this, preparatory measure, than any other co-ordinate branch of the government, we have no more right than the governor or the judiciary. Such power was designedly withheld from the legislature by the wise framers of that instrument, and reserved for the people. They were well aware that in the constitution of '76 a provision was made for calling a convention when necessary. (Here Mr. L. read the provisions of the old constitution.) They knew that the present constitution of the United States, which had been framed a few years before, designated a mode of amendment. They knew that the constitution of Massachusetts, which was framed in 1780 provided for amendment, and that other states' constitutions contained similar provisions. With all these instruments before them, they did not think proper to delegate any such power to the *legislature*. It is evident (said Mr. L.) both from the words and spirit of the constitution, that there is no legislative power to call a convention, or to *originate a measure, which may produce a convention.*

But it is asked, how is the undoubted right of the people to alter or abolish the constitution to be exercised? This will be found to be expressly provided for in the 20th section of the 9th article. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government *for redress of grievances, or other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.* Here we find the people reserving to themselves the right in their own primary assemblies of originating measures for changing the constitution. When they feel that the present mode of appointing justices, or the assembling the legislature in December, or any real or supposed defect in the constitution, are grievances, they know how to petition in a constitutional manner, and the voice of the majority of the people will always command the attention of the legislature.

Mr. L. asked whether a majority of the people, or a majority of the counties, or a single county, or a single city, town, or township, in any county, had petitioned for this measure, in which we are about to stake every thing dear to the heart of man—our peace, our freedom, our security. Have the people, in whom all power is vested, by the 9th article of the constitution, pointed to any existing or impending evil, which may not be corrected by an ordinary act of legislation, without the agency of a convention? From a million of intelligent beings, not a solitary complaining voice is heard, except within the walls of the house. The gentleman from Centre, (Mr. W. Smyth,) says the people formerly petitioned.—In 1815 or 1815, and in 1820, some petitions presented themselves, but the wisdom of the legislature overruled the suggestions of a rash minority of the people, and now when all is hushed, when the whole body of the people are contented and happy, we are called upon to perform a work of supererrogation, and adopt a measure which may blast the richest harvest of their felicity.

Mr. L. said he well knew that in 1790, the convention which framed the present constitution was called on the recommendation of the legislature.—This precedent however does not justify our interference at the present time. The measure was then petitioned for from every part of the state; all Pennsylvania called for it; the act of the legislature was the echo of the voice of the people; the new constitution of the United States, which became the supreme law of the land, abrogated many of the provisions of the state government, and a new constitution was required by imperious necessity. [Mr. L. here quoted the authority of Chief Justice Marshall on this subject.]

He then said that there was no similarity between our condition then and now, and as we are not authorized by the instrument under which we act to take this step, and as there is no overruling state necessity for it, we are bound in duty and honor not to transcend our powers by the adoption of this bill; but to keep within the legitimate pale of legislation, and busy our minds in discussing the business for which we were sent to this place.

Having endeavored to show, said Mr. L. that ours is a constitution limiting the operations of legislative power, and that we have no authority to pass the bill, without instruction from a majority of the people, the pure fountain of all legitimate authority, he would endeavor to show the inexpediency of the measure.

The expense of a convention was, perhaps, entitled to some consideration. He was not alarmed at taxation or a public debt, when the object aimed at was useful to the state; but he was not willing to lay taxes or borrow money for this purpose. [Here Mr. L. made a calculation to show that the expense of a convention might be nearly 100,000 dollars.]

Mr. L. next adverted to the new constitution of New-York, to show from the message of De Witt Clinton that great discontent prevailed, and that a change of the constitution was in contemplation.

The only objections against the present constitution, which, to his knowledge, had ever been seriously urged, are—1st. The appointing power of the governor—2d. The difficulty of removing justices and judges—3d. The meeting of the legislature in December, instead of January—4th. The want of a provision in the constitution for amendment. Mr. L. said he could not admit that the heat and ferment of our elections would be lessened, as it was alleged it would, by taking away the appointing power from the governor and vesting it in the people.

The effervescence and zeal displayed in the exercise of the elective franchise, was inseparable from the genius of a republic, and he had seen it more strongly manifested at an election for sheriff, than he had ever seen it at a governor's election. Nor could he admit that a more judicious selection of officers would be made by changing the mode of appointment. This responsible function will be safest in the hands of a governor, provided he shall be honest and capable; and if a governor should be chosen, who will be weak and corrupt, the same imbecility which would be manifested by the people making such a choice, would display itself by the election of corrupt or incapable inferior officers. He believed the proper safeguard against turbulence, or popular tumult, of mobs upon the election ground, and the best guarantee for the elevation of fit persons for officers of power and trust, was in the fulfilment of the constitutional injunction of establishing good schools, to give intellectual bread to the people, and to diffuse the rays of science over the community, and in the language of an American Patriot, "to connect universal education with universal suffrage," or in the more beautiful language of John Quincy Adams, "to light the lamp of liberty with the torch of science."

The second objection made to the constitution was the difficulty of removing unfit justices of the peace and judges. Mr. L. said he could not conceive of any better method than the one we now have, of an address to the governor by a majority of the two houses, or by impeachment. In the new constitution of New York, the justices of the peace are appointed for four years by a board of supervisors, and the respective county courts. The intrigues of low ambition and other evils which must grow out of this mode of appointment, must be obvious to every reflecting mind. He was not disposed to attach much importance to the objection of the legislature meeting in December, instead January. With the present augmented population of Pennsylvania, so numerous and diversified were the objects of legislation, that the experience of the present, and of the several preceding sessions, demonstrate that four months are not more than enough for the accomplishment of public business, and if the legislature did not convene in December, the effect would probably be a prolongation of the session until the month of May, to the great inconvenience of the large number of members, who when at home were employed in the useful labors of husbandry.

The fourth and last objection he would notice was, the want of a provision in the constitution for amendment. This objection appeared to Mr. L. to involve an admission that the step proposed to be taken by this bill was, unauthorized, and the designed omission of such a provision, by the framers of the constitution, by insuring stability to this consummate republican model was to him a powerful argument, against risking the introduction of novelties that might undermine the whole fabric which has sustained our prosperity and freedom for 35 years. The gentleman from York, had adverted to the ancient lawgiver Lycurgus. The greatest of biographers, Plutarch, tells us, said Mr. L. that the institutions of Lycurgus prevailed 500 years during which time Sparta was superior to the rest of Greece, and he always admired the firmness and patriotism of that legislator, who after establishing a constitution adopted as he thought to the people, obtained an oath from the Spartans not to change the constitution until his return, and then went into voluntary and perpetual exile, to prevent a change which might lead to—he knew not what.

Mr. L. said he thought it would be well at the present time to recur to the feelings and maxims of the men of the revolution, the founders of our liberty. The articles of confederation which were adopted by the wisdom of the congress of the revolution, expressly required that no alteration should be made without the unanimous consent of at least three-fourths of the states to introduce amendments. History, the monitor of nations, teaches that when a people are wisely and happily governed, it is folly and madness to hazard a change unless with extreme caution.—He would call the attention of the committee to the principles inculcated in that great political chart of '76, the declaration of independence. "Prudence will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing its forms to which they are accustomed." This is the language of the great founders of our republic, and it remains for us to determine whether the defects of our constitution are such as to induce us to place it in a situation where it may be "shorn of its beams," whether it is rational to expect a faultless system from human hands, and whether if some evils are connected with our political government it is not "better to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

Mr. L. said, he must express his firm conviction that when the existing constitution was adopted the time was more auspicious than the present for the creation of such an instrument.—Party spirit was then scarcely known, the fearful conflict with Britain had united all hearts and made the American people a band of brothers, the minds of the ablest and purest patriots were directed to the science of government, public considerations and national interests triumphed over selfishness and personal concerns, and the constitution, which is the work of their hands and which it is now proposed to cast out upon a wide sea of troubles, is an instrument bottomed upon the eternal principles of freedom, justice and humanity. Here we find the liberal feelings and magnanimous spirit of the great founder Penn, happily blended with practical democracy. The constitution recognises no priesthood, no nobility, no king or emperor, but the supremacy of the people is acknowledged. The legislative authority is derived by representatives from the people.—The executive power is limited to a short duration, and responsible and liable to impeachment. The judicial power is independent of the legislature, independent of the governor, of the prevailing political parties, and yet constitutionally responsible and liable for misdemeanor to impeachment and punishment.

The right of suffrage is firmly secured. Slavery is abolished. The establishment of schools and colleges are enjoined. The trial by jury—the rights of conscience—frequent elections—mild punishment—the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—the liberty of the press—all the guards of human rights are securely established. Liberty is emphatically the birth right, the noble inheritance of every Pennsylvanian, and without an enthusiastic encomium, he would call it one of the most perfect models of civil government ever formed by human wisdom, or ever enjoyed by human society. It was not like the English constitution, rooted in an age of darkness, the result of chance, but with all the light of experience; it was founded in the free consent of an independent, moral, generous and intelligent people who have reserved to themselves the right of altering it, if any unexpected changes in the condition of society renders it necessary. It is a system in which the nature as well as the rights of man have been regarded: it has been tried in peace and war, and found answerable to all the great ends of society: it supports no titled, hereditary imbecility, but it enables intellect and integrity to find their level and maintain their proper station in society: it has given ample scope for the display of public virtue, and is adapted to call forth the public strength and to exert that strength with a vigor proportioned to the pressure of the calamity: under its benign influence the wilderness has been in part subdued, and millions of acres in a rude state have been converted into abodes of industry, commerce and the useful arts; and Pennsylvania is now truly an asylum for the distressed from every persecution, and a light and an example to the nations of the earth. He sincerely believed, it would be an unparalleled degree of folly and madness to cast off the constitution and expose it to the wave of ambitious faction, and as long as he had a heart to feel for his country and a head capable of understanding the principles of human freedom, he would resist an attempt to involve us in the dangers of anarchy, and he would resist it with peculiar earnestness at his moment, when all republican institutions are threatened by the combination of tyrants: when conspirators against the liberties of man are in arms, when if we should be suffered to remain in peace all our energies will be required to promote a system of education and internal improvement and when if we should be assailed by a foreign force, all our efforts will be required for the preservation of the blessings we are enjoying under the present constitution.

The following act was passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. That such a law should be needed in this state is singular.

Be it enacted, &c. &c. &c. That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons, who shall wilfully or maliciously break, cut, or otherwise injure, or destroy, any Grape Vines growing or cultivated in any Vineyard within this Commonwealth, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and be liable to indictment in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the County wherein the said offence shall have been committed: and, being duly convicted thereof, shall pay a fine, in the discretion of the court, of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and to be committed to the jail of the proper county for a term of not less than one nor more than twelve months, and to be clothed, fed, and treated as persons convicted of larceny.

THE BURMESE WAR.

From the Baltimore American.

The Burmese war appears to involve more serious consequences than could have possibly entered into the calculation of the English, when they undertook the reduction of that Indian empire. It may be necessary, before we enumerate the facts disclosed by the late arrivals, to make one general remark, that the only hope which the English can possibly entertain of preserving their provinces in India, springs from the fidelity of the native troops enlisted in their service. The immense disproportion between the Indian and English population, destroys all possible hope of retaining possession of that immense region, if the native troops swerve from their fidelity. As a frightful evidence of this disaffection, we learn that Sir Edward Paget, the Commander in Chief of the troops assembling against the Burmese, having proceeded, on the 1st of November, with a guard of the Royals, and the Dumdun Artillery, to Brackpore, in giving orders for the Sepoys to march, they refused. Sir Edward gave them ten minutes to consider, at the end of which time they still refused. He then gave orders to fire upon them, when 450 were killed and 150 wounded.

Some accounts say that the number killed is overrated, and this may be the fact; but be the number more or less, that it has created much alarm is evident from the following paragraph:—

From the London Times, of the 11th of March.

The intelligence from India, is altogether of an alarming complexion, though we have no doubt the prompt measures adopted to suppress the mutiny will, for the present, secure the obedience of the troops. But we cannot help regretting that the Burmese war should ever have been undertaken,—the utmost success would not have reconciled us to it, for with that success extension of territory is necessarily connected. As it is, however, the disasters which have befallen us, and which have originated in the imbecility and want of foresight of those at the head of the Indian Government, may be attended with the most serious consequence.

Another paper, after speaking of this mutiny and its consequences, goes on to remark:—

We are not, however, surprised at the general alarm which has been excited by the late intelligence from Calcutta.

Upon the fidelity, zeal, and attachment of the native army, the existence of the British empire in India, must principally, if not wholly, depend; and when it is recollected that the amount of that army considerably exceeds 200,000 men, it will be obvious that any idea of supplying its place, much more of controlling and overawing it, if any general dissatisfaction prevailed in its ranks, by a force sent from this country, would be absurd, and impracticable.

We will conclude with the following extract from a Calcutta paper:—

We understand it is generally supposed that the troops will not move up till the 1st December, and they will proceed by land and water.—About 200 of his Majesty's 41st Regiment are gone to Martaban; and an expedition against Pegu was expected to be despatched in about ten days. There is a rumor that the King's brother intends to oppose the advance of the army, with a force consisting of from 80 to 100,000 men. He was to be at Donnerbue, about 50 or 60 miles on the river, but as cavalry and horse artillery were to accompany the army, there were no apprehensions for the result. Notwithstanding the disaster in the breach of one of the Stockades, as mentioned in the despatches, private letters state that they (the Stockades) are no longer looked on as places of defence or security. It is understood at Rangoon that Sir Archibald Campbell is Political Agent and sole Commissioner. A strange story was afloat, that had not the army at Rangoon astonished and confounded the Burmese Government, it was the full intention of the latter to push an immense army on to Calcutta.

The total of the Water Power within twenty miles of Baltimore, is stated in the North American Review, to be equal to *one million and six hundred and thirteen thousand spindles.*

NEW GOODS.

Wm. M'Knight

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store in Market-Street, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS, Children's SHOES, &c.

Straw Bonnets, & Children's Gimp Hats.

ALSO—An assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting & Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold very cheap.
March 25—6

ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn on the 18th of May, and by an

Improved Mode of Drawing,

Secured by letters patent under seal of the U.S.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public,

THE FOURTH SCHEME

OF THE

State Lottery of Maryland.

THE Mode of Drawing is on an entirely new plan—approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is		$20,000
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 Prizes of		1,000	is	5,000
4	of	500	is	2,000
20	of	100	is	2,000
30	of	50	is	1,500
50	of	20	is	1,000
200	of	10	is	2,000
300	of	5	is	1,500
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes				$70,000

20,000 Tickets—Not one Blank to a Prize!

Every Prize payable in Cash, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out on an *Odd* Number then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then *all the even numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2.

☞ Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of Drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of Tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *will be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low price of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run. (*there not being one blank to a prize*) and that the Capital Prize of **$20 000** is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the *certainty of receiving at least one prize* by the purchase of two tickets, or two shares—(one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite attention.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4 00
HALVES,	2 00
QUARTERS,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 114, *Market Street—Baltimore,*

Where, in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of $100,000—$40,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of $5,000, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet with our accustomed prompt attention. Address

COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.

April 15, 1825.—8t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1825.

The Columbian Observer of Philadelphia, late a warm Shulze paper, says, "We believe the democratic party have made up their minds to have a new Governor *every three years*, a term of office quite long enough for any consistent democrat to advocate." Alas, poor Shulze!

Mr. Huskisson's proposition, in the British parliament, to admit Canadian wheat into England, at a duty of five shillings, is hailed in the New-York Gazette, as likely to be most beneficial to the people of that state. "The Canadians," that print observes, "will ship their bread-stuffs, and depend on us for subsistence."

On this the Philadelphia Gazette remarks, "The northern and western parts of the state of New-York will undoubtedly be benefitted; but the commerce of the city of New-York will be injured, as it will be deprived of the trade the grand canal was intended to secure. If the measure should be adopted, we must not expect the British ports ever to be opened for Pennsylvania flour, unless in very extraordinary emergencies: but the whole grain country will be benefitted by the new demand in New-York and Canada."

Too much importance is probably attached to this anticipated revolution in the flour trade; but should it take place, no portion of the union is better situated for a participation in its benefits, than the wheat growing counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie.

Our readers can have no idea of the eagerness with which capitalists and speculators, in our eastern cities, embrace every opportunity to invest their money in stock. Books were lately opened in New-York for a Water Works Company, with a capital of *two millions*. Subscriptions to the amount of *nine millions* were put down in one day! It is probably the fashion for individuals to subscribe a great deal more than they can pay, in order to compound for as much as they want, or to speculate upon an immediate rise of the stock.

In Philadelphia, subscriptions were last week opened for stock in the newly chartered Southwark Bank. The rush towards the subscription desk was unexampled: it was one continued scuffle from beginning to end. In the struggle some persons had their clothes torn off their backs!

"It was funny enough, says the Philadelphia Gazette, to see them in their shirt sleeves, struggling as if for life, and particularly to see those in the *upper tier* kicking their heels in the faces of their less fortunate neighbors."

"Fun is—*fun*," and this, we acknowledge, was quite funny *enough*: but the sequel of the business, as detailed to us in the same paper, is rather too much for a joke:

"We understand that many persons were severely injured in attempting to subscribe for the stock of the Southwark Bank, and that one man actually died on Tuesday night, in consequence of over-exertion and bruises."

The rage for stock-jobbing in England begins to abate. Shares in many of the new institutions have fallen from a very high advance to par, and are expected to depreciate much farther, to the great injury of the unwary dupes, and advantage of the knowing ones.

The West-Chester Record states, that money is now usually loaned in that neighborhood for 5 per cent per annum, on condition that the interest be punctually paid every six months; if not so paid, then to be 6 per cent.

"*The law hundred*"—The merchants in many of our cities have commenced weighing their heavy articles by the decimal 100 lbs. instead of the gross cwt. of 112 lb.

Catholic Emancipation.—The foreign papers, we observe, entertain sanguine expectations that the bill for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland from political restraints, will finally pass both houses of parliament. It is said a majority of his majesty's ministers favor the measure, and that Mr. Peel, who opposes it, is about to retire from the cabinet on that account.

Colonization Society.—Mr. Gurley, agent of the African Colonization Society, has requested Clergymen, throughout the Union, who have opportunities will permit, to take up collections on the 4th of July next, to aid the funds of said society.

Lectures on the mechanic arts are regularly delivered in Philadelphia, by a professor employed by the Franklin Institute.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Troy, N. Y. has founded a seminary, for the purpose of instructing those who may choose to apply themselves in the *application of science to the common purposes of life.*

Zimmerman, who was sentenced to be hanged for murdering his daughter, has been respited from time to time, by the governor, on the suggestion that he was in a state of mental derangement. Three eminent physicians, appointed by the governor, lately examined the wretched man, and declared their belief that he was insane at the time of the murder, and that he continues to be insane.

The Steam Boat *Trenton*, lately built at New-York, is said to be a very elegant, convenient, swift, and safe vessel. The Evening Post says:

"The Trenton is constructed upon an entire new model. Her boilers rest upon the guards projecting over the water from each side of the boat. This leaves the deck entirely unobstructed, and forms what may be called a promenade deck. The space usually occupied by the boilers, is converted into convenient and elegant dressing rooms. Should any accident happen to the boilers, the water would be thrown directly into the water, and not in the least endanger the passengers. And what is likewise important, the unpleasant and annoying degree of heat in the dining cabins, is no longer felt."

From the Cambria, Penn. Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel but upon a candlestick, that it may give light to all that are in the house."

Mark. V. 15.

A certain number of Protestants having manifested a great desire of becoming members of the Roman Catholic Church, I hereby acquaint the said Protestants and the public in general, that I have appointed the second Sunday after Easter (17th April) for admitting them into the Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies prescribed by the Roman Ritual.

DEMETRIUS A. GALLITZIN,
Parish Priest, &c. &c.

Loretto, March 22, 1825.

The above text will explain my motives for making the present publication.

The tax on Retailers.—The constitutionality of this tax was brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at its last term in Philadelphia. The chief justice said, the court had no doubt whatever upon the subject,—and that the duty was constitutionally imposed.

Minister to London.—We had supposed that the appointment of Mr. King, as our Minister to Great Britain, would have been received without a single voice of disapprobation. We believe that it will be commended by a great majority of the country.—But as an objection, expressly or by implication, has been made by one or two prints, we will take occasion to observe, that no selection, in our opinion, could have been more judicious. *Mr. King resided for many years, as our Minister, at London, [to which post he was appointed by General Washington] and so well pleased was Mr. Jefferson with him, that he continued to represent us, for two or three years, after that gentleman was elected President; and his return at last was altogether voluntary.* His knowledge of all the questions then existing between the two governments, some of which yet remain undecided, was thorough and complete. No citizen of the United States could have been deputed to England, who will be more acceptable to that country; and such a consideration, though it does not merit a controlling influence in the designation of an individual for a foreign mission, is nevertheless entitled to some weight. His long and eminent recent service in the Senate of the United States, must have put him in full possession of the present posture of our relations with Great Britain, as well as of the views of that important branch of the Treaty-making power. One of the most interesting and difficult points in the pending negociations between the two countries relates to the limits of Maine, of which State Mr. King is a native.—Another of not less interest, and of still greater difficulty, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, is of high concernment to the state of New-York, of which he is at present a citizen and inhabitant.—His age seems to be thought, by some, to form an objection; but he yet happily enjoys unimpaired vigour of mind, and the country may a few years longer obtain the benefit of his distinguished talents and great experience. There never was a sentiment more justly applicable to any individual than that of Mr. Jefferson is to Mr. King, in vindicating from a similar objection of old age his appointment of Mr. Bishop, in an answer to the remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven against the appointment.

Nat. Jour.

Latest of Gen. La Fayette.—For some days La Fayette being on his passage through the Indian country, we have heard nothing of him. At length we have the following account of his first meeting with the Indians, who are in that part of the country in a state of comparative civilization, and of his introduction to the Alabamans.

Fort Mitchel, 31st March, 1825.

"We arrived here to-day with Gen. LaFayette, about 11 o'clock. We reached the Agency the day we left Milledgeville, about 9 o'clock P. M. and should have arrived here last evening, had it not been for a very heavy rain that fell yesterday. This prevented our getting further than Moss's 40 miles from the agency, where we were well entertained. The reception the Indians gave the General, was quite odd and interesting. We found them in waiting on the Western bank of the Chatahoochie, commanded by Chilly McIntosh. While we were crossing, they gave several yells in concert. When we touched the bank they took the horse from one of the sulkies, seated the General in it, and pulled him up the hill. We here found the Alabama escort, under the command of Major General Taylor, formed ready for his reception. They saluted him as he passed. He was then introduced to Mr Gibb, who made a very feeling and appropriate address—to which he replied. The Indians then formed, and after going through some ceremonies, gave a *Ball Play*, which, to those who never witnessed one before, was very amusing. It lasted an hour, and the General appeared to be well entertained with it. He then dined, and set out about two o'clock for Montgomery."

Georgia Journal.

Barnesville, O.—We recognize with feelings of the highest satisfaction, the enterprise and activity of the people of the town and vicinity of Barnesville. Improvements both in town and country are going forward with a steady pace. Some of the best dwellings in the county may be found in that neighborhood. A valuable impulse to industry has been given by the merchants of that place, who have for several years exported the produce of the country to a large amount. The present attention to the Tobacco Business, in the central and western parts of this county, is chiefly owing to the encouragement given by the same persons. They brought out the seed, advised the farmers to cultivate Tobacco, and purchased at liberal prices, all that was offered them. They have succeeded in adding the article of Tobacco to the produce formerly exported, to such an amount, that they have procured one hundred and fifty hogsheads of last year's crop, and expect to purchase one thousand hogsheads of what may be raised this year.

The Barnesville merchants have heretofore sent to Baltimore, yearly, about fifty wagon loads of the ordinary productions of the country, besides droves of cattle and hogs. Their Tobacco export will in a year or two swell the amount of hauling to *three hundred wagon loads*. A great increase of the quantity of produce; and a kind of produce which will command a better price per hundred weight, than was formerly obtained. Such valuable enterprise deserves to be particularly noticed and ought to be more generally imitated.

At Barnesville, too, there is an extensive Woollen Factory, worked by steam power; which affords a market for wool, and does a very extensive business in carding and manufacturing for the neighborhood.

Barnesville has the advantage of a state road from Sisterville, on the Ohio river, and one from Barnesville through McConnellsville, in Morgan county, to Perry county. The Barnesville route is frequently taken, both by wagonners, and horsemen, in times of bad roads, as affording the best travelling from St. Clairsville to Cambridge.

Capt. Franklin.—This enterprising traveller and his exploring party, passed through the town of Geneva, in the state of New York, on their route to the polar regions on the 7th inst. This gentleman has already made an attempt to discover the North west passage, and published a very interesting volume. From the great sufferings he experienced in his former attempt, and the determined resolution he now manifests, we are disposed to think, if such a passage does exist, and it be possible for man to discover it, that the honor will be awarded to him. *Balt. Amer.*

Accident.—Mr. *John A. Knapp*, late of Cincinnati, came to his death on Thursday night last, by rising in his sleep, and walking out of the window of a garret room, in which he usually lodged. *Louisv. Adv.*

Robbery and attempt to Murder.—We learn by the gentleman who went in pursuit of the murderer of Miss Cunningham, of Cecil county, Md. that a daring robbery was night before last, committed in the vicinity of Dumfries.

Mr. Bixwell, of Greenbrier county, Va. had been to Baltimore with a drove of cattle, which he had sold, and was on his return. About a mile from Dumfries, and just after dark, he was shot at by a man very near him, the ball passing through his hat and scraping his head. His horse being alarmed started, suddenly, and threw him, but he held on to the bridle and recovered his feet. The robber, in the meantime, had seized and cut off the skirt of his coat, containing his pocket book with between four and five hundred dollars, and immediately made his escape. Mr. Bixwell discovered by the flash of the pistol, that the robber was a white man, but could see nothing more. The citizens of Dumfries went in pursuit; found the pocket book and papers, but could hear nothing of the robber or the money. *Alex. Phenix Gaz.*

Horrid Murder.—On Thursday evening last a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of Mr. William Davidson, constable of Irwin township, in this county, by a Mr. Robert Scott of Scrubgrass township. The circumstances as we learn, are as follows: Scott took his rifle and started for the express purpose (as he said) to shoot John Witherup, Esq. and when within about a hundred yards of Mr. Witherup's house, he met Mr. Davidson, who had been there on business; and at the distance of about forty steps ordered him to stop, when he presented his gun and shot him dead on the spot. The ball entered Mr. Davidson's left breast and lodged a little below the shoulder blade of his right side. He was an honest, upright citizen and much respected by all who knew him, and has left a large family to lament his untimely end. Scott is safely lodged in prison to await his trial.

Venango Dem.

Steam Artillery.—There is an interesting article in the New Monthly Magazine on this subject, from which we extract a few passages:—"One cheering principle would result from the use of steam weapons in war, viz: that it would give the most civilized nations the advantage, and tend to make the wisest still more powerful.—England, America, and France, might adopt them in the fullest extent: but Russia, Turkey, and even Austria, in their present state, would have little chance against the scientific combinations, and the mechanical adroitness that could perfect a hundred effective steam engines, while they laboriously produced one. The navies of England, France, and America will, ere long, be navigated and fought by steam.—On shore, the art of war will be quickly terminated. No dense smoke will arise to intercept the deadly aim of the steam weapon; and masses of men cannot be manœuvered under the showers of balls which steam-batteries will pour upon them. Defensive positions will, in many cases, be impregnable, and small fortified ports will take an enormous time to reduce. Let us suppose a fortification casemated and bombproof, with steam guns 60 pounders. The walls would literally rain upon the besiegers metal of this enormous weight, every gun projecting 50 or 60 balls a minute. In case of attempting an escalade, or of storming a breach, if one could be made in the face of the besieged under such a defensive fire, not a man would pass the ditch alive, while it was flanked by a single gun, such a hail of death might be poured forth with unceasing energy. England will fortunately have no difficulty in getting the start of other countries in forming a steam navy. Its elements are peculiarly her own, and if the prejudices of the Navy-board give way to the necessity of the case, she will have nothing to dread.—The steam gun, in its present incomplete state, has been tried before the Duke of Wellington, and I understand, as far as the experiment went, its efficiency was not called in question a moment. "Whatever contributes to protract a state of warfare, will, by increasing its expenses, operate in a way friendly to the interests of humanity. Governments, however inclined to rush heedlessly into war on every feeble excuse, will pause more than ever before they bring about the ruin of their finances. Nations of scanty population will be able to offer a long resistance to the strong, and war will become an affair of defence rather than aggrandizement. A change in the art of war, which may render fortified places impregnable to every thing but famine, or capable of a very protracted defence, will be friendly to the stability and integrity of empires." *Liv. Pap.*

Printers' Convention. The editor of the Geneva, (N. Y.) Palladium proposes a Convention, to be composed of one or more of the printers of each county in the Western District to be held at Geneva or Canandaigua, for the purpose of taking measures to place themselves on a footing with other professions and to receive an equivalent for their labors.

Captain Cochrane, who has recently published in London, a volume of *Travels in Colombia*, relates this anecdote respecting Bolivar.

"At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—'Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor.'" A high-spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming—"Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine now does from my glass."—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him, said "If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Columbia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger."

Curious Fact.—(A correspondent favors us with the following singular anecdote:)—"I have recently returned from the City of Savannah, in the United States, where I resided for a few weeks. During my stay there, I saw a sailor, who, although insane, was perfectly harmless, and allowed to ramble about the streets. The infatuation of lunatics, in supposing themselves to be kings and emperors is universally known.—This poor fellow, living in a republic, it might be supposed, would not have labored under any delusion of that nature. But it would seem that the ruling passion with madmen, is the passion for ruling, for the continual cry was 'I am the constitution of the United States.'" *Eng. pap.*

Requisite qualifications for entering the Military Academy at West Point.—A member of Congress, (not of the present Congress,) from one of the N. England States (where, as all the world knows we are well educated,) was requested by one of his constituents, to procure for his son the appointment of Cadet at the Military Academy at West Point: and to inform him what was requisite to enter there. The member wrote to his friend, that it was necessary his son should be "*Able to read, rite, and sifer.*" *Rut. Herald.*

A "YANKEE TRICK."

The following anecdote is strictly true; it is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who lately went out in a vessel from the port of New-York, for St. Thomas:—"We were chased by a pirate off King's channel, on Sunday morning last, (March 13,)—the villain was close in under the land, a small sloop, with about 25 men: when he discovered us we were nearly becalmed, he gave chase and come down on us very fast. I thought there was no chance of escape but by stratagem, and having on board a man who I could metamorphose into any thing, I observed to Capt. —— that we had better make a gun of *Billy Luly*, and give him chase in our turn. We accordingly went to work, put a black cap on Billy's head, stretched him fore and aft on the keel of the boat, with a rope made fast to his heels so that we could slew him on the center of gravity freely—pointing his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a 'long tom,' the next thing was to fire it,—and this we did by discharging a pistol into a barrel, and raising a smoke by throwing ashes into the air. The trick succeeded—the sloop tacked and made off: we hauled on a wind and pursued her close in under the land, then tacked ship and stood into St. Thomas. Thus were 25 men driven by four." *Norfolk Herald.*

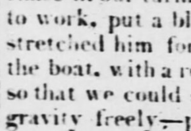
Dean Cooper, of Durham, who was very saving of his wine, descanting one day on the extraordinary performance of a man who was blind, remarked that the poor fellow could see no more than "that bottle!" "I do not wonder at all, Sir," replied Mr. Drake (a minor canon) "for we have seen no more than "that bottle" all the afternoon. *Hartford Times.*

Married,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rigdon, Mr. *James Carrol*, to Miss *Sarah M'Fall.*

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Wm. Woods, Dr. *George Linn*, of Butler county, to Miss *Elizabeth Gibson*, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

The Steam Boat Indiana,



IS now undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendance of Capt. J. B. ESTES, who has spaired no pains in constructing state rooms for the convenience of gentlemen travelling with their families. The main Cabin is extremely well calculated for the comfort of her passengers, being uncommonly wide, well ventilated and lighted. Her after or ladies' Cabin, is also very roomy and convenient for Ladies.

On the part of the Master and crew there will be no pains spared to render comfort and convenience to the passengers.

She draws a remarkably light draft of water, and will be in readiness to leave this for Louisville on the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Duncan & Forsyth*, or to the Master, on board.

Pittsbugh, April 29, 1825—3t.

SALT-WORKS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale his

FARM AND SALT-WORKS,

IN Harrison county, Ohio, which is equal to any in the state. In payment he will receive the principal part in Goods. For particulars inquire of Eain & Ledlie, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises.

A. Farquhar.

April 29, 1825—3t.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1m.]

TO LET,

That Brick Tenement

SITUATE in Diamond Alley, between the Diamond and Wood St. now in the occupancy of L. Lambe, sign of the Diamond. The house has long been occupied as a Tavern, is very convenient, and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession given immediately.

S. Jones.

April 29, 1825—3t.

Regimental Orders.

THE 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will parade for drill, viz:—The first Battalion, on *Wednesday*, the 18th and the second Battalion, on *Thursday*, the 19th of May next, at such time and place as the respective Majors may appoint.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Captains *L. F. Pratt, Henry Beaver*, and *John Cochran* will compose the Court of Appeal for the first Battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Bryson, on Scotch-Hill, on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Captains *John Sheriff, J. M'Curdy*, and *J. A. Armstrong*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of George Beale, on the same day and hour.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adjt.

April 29—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of William James, living in Nottingham township, Washington county, on the 18th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named JAMES C. GRIFFEE, between the age of sixteen and seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and light hair. He had on when he went away, a pair of green pantaloons, snuff brown waistcoat, and a brown wamus. The above Reward will be given, but no charges, to any person who will bring him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I can get him again. Take Notice, that I do forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.

Lewis James.

April 29, 1825—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public out-cry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Jones*, of, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, one hundred and forty-two acres and sixteen perches and allowance bounded by lands of Joseph Finch, Alexander Irwin, John Mace, James Scott and Robert Bailey, on which is erected a stone grist-mill and carpenter shop, dwelling house and stable, and saw-mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Irwin, at the suit of *John Pearce.*

ALSO,—By virtue of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid—all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Hugh M'Donnell, Sr.* of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a poplar, thence south thirty nine degrees east, one hundred and fifteen perches to a walnut, thence north eighty-two degrees east, one hundred and forty-two perches to a whiteoak, thence south forty-two degrees east, fifty two perches to an ironwood, thence south sixty degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence south twelve degrees west fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence north thirty-six degrees west, twenty-six perches to a post, thence north forty five degrees west, twenty perches to a whiteoak, thence north forty one degrees west, sixty-six perches to a whiteoak, thence north sixty-two degrees west, thirty six perches to a post, thence south twenty-seven and a half degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three perches to a walnut, thence north sixty-two degrees west, seventy six perches and six-tenths to a whiteoak and post, thence north twenty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and forty five perches to a whiteoak, thence south thirty perches to a whiteoak, thence north seventy-four degrees east, fifty-seven perches to a poplar, the place of beginning; adjoining lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard; containing one hundred and fifty-five acres and forty-nine perches, more or less, with allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. on which is erected a log house and barn, with other improvements, and of which about forty or fifty acres are cleared, and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donnell, Sr. at the suit of *Charles Johnston.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1825—3.

MR SMITH has been some time indisposed, and is recovering his health; is desirous to give the citizens of Pittsburgh an entertainment that will be pleasing to the friends of the Drama. On Monday evening next the 2d of May and Tuesday evening following, Mr. Rt. Smith will deliver Recitations, &c. in the room over the museum, the corner of Penn and First streets, adjoining Mr. Scull's hotel. The entertainment to begin at early candle light, and for further particulars see the handbills.

April 29.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1825.

The Columbian Observer of Philadelphia, late a warm Shulze paper, says, "We believe the democratic party have made up their minds to have a new Governor *every three years*, a term of office quite long enough for any consistent democrat to advocate." Alas, poor Shulze!

Mr. Huskisson's proposition, in the British parliament, to admit Canadian wheat into England, at a duty of five shillings, is hailed in the New-York Gazette, as likely to be most beneficial to the people of that state. "The Canadians," that print observes, "will ship their bread-stuffs, and depend on us for subsistence."

On this the Philadelphia Gazette remarks, "The northern and western parts of the *state* of New-York will undoubtedly be benefitted; but the commerce of the *city* of New-York will be injured, as it will be deprived of the trade the grand canal was intended to secure. If the measure should be adopted, we must not expect the British ports ever to be opened for Pennsylvania flour, unless in very extraordinary emergencies: but the whole grain country will be benefitted by the new demand in New-York and Canada."

Too much importance is probably attached to this anticipated revolution in the flour trade; but should it take place, no portion of the union is better situated for a participation in its benefits, than the wheat growing counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie.

Our readers can have no idea of the eagerness with which capitalists and speculators, in our eastern cities, embrace every opportunity to invest their money in stock. Books were lately opened in New-York for a Water Works Company, with a capital of *two* millions. Subscriptions to the amount of *nine millions* were put down in one day! It is probably the fashion for individuals to subscribe a great deal more than they can pay, in order to compound for as much as they want, or to speculate upon an immediate rise of the stock.

In Philadelphia, subscriptions were last week opened for stock in the newly chartered Southwark Bank. The rush towards the subscription desk was unexampled: it was one continued scuffle from beginning to end. In the struggle some persons had their clothes torn off their backs!

"It was funny enough, says the Philadelphia Gazette, to see them in their shirt sleeves, struggling as if for life, and particularly to see those in the *upper tier* kicking their heels in the faces of their less fortunate neighbors."

"Fun is—*fun*," and this, we acknowledge, was quite funny *enough*: but the sequel of the business, as detailed to us in the same paper, is rather too much for a joke:

"We understand that many persons were severely injured in attempting to subscribe for the stock of the Southwark Bank, and that one man actually died on Tuesday night, in consequence of over-exertion and bruises."

The rage for stock-jobbing in England begins to abate. Shares in many of the new institutions have fallen from a very high advance to par, and are expected to depreciate much further, to the great injury of the unwary dupes, and advantage of the knowing ones.

The West-Chester Record states, that money is now usually loaned in that neighborhood for 5 per cent per annum, on condition that the interest be punctually paid every six months; if not so paid, then to be 6 per cent.

"*The long hundred.*"—The merchants in many of our cities have commenced weighing their heavy articles by the decimal 100 lbs. instead of the gross cwt. of 112 lb.

Catholic Emancipation.—The foreign papers, we observe, entertain sanguine expectations that the bill for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland from political restraints, will finally pass both houses of parliament. It is said a majority of his majesty's ministers favor the measure, and that Mr. Peel, who opposes it, is about to retire from the cabinet on that account.

Colonization Society.—Mr. Gurley, agent of the African Colonization Society, has requested Clergymen, throughout the Union, who, as circumstances will permit, to take up collections, on the 4th of July next, to aid the funds of said society.

Lectures on the mechanic arts are regularly delivered in Philadelphia, by a professor employed by the Franklin Institute.

Gen Van Rensselaer, of Troy, N. Y. has founded a seminary, for the purpose of instructing those who may choose to apply themselves in the *application of Science to the common purposes of life.*

Zimmerman, who was sentenced to be hanged for murdering his daughter, has been respited from time to time, by the governor, on the suggestion that he was in a state of mental derangement. Three eminent physicians, nominated by the governor, lately examined the wretched man, and declared their belief that he was insane at the time of the murder, and that he continues to be insane.

The Steam Boat *Trenton*, lately built at New-York, is said to be a very elegant, convenient, swift, and safe vessel. The Evening Post says:

"The Trenton is constructed upon an entire new model. Her boilers rest upon the guards projecting over the water from each side of the boat. This leaves the deck entirely unobstructed, and forms what may be called a promenade deck. The space usually occupied by the boilers, is converted into convenient and elegant dressing rooms. Should any accident happen to the boilers, the water would be thrown directly into the water, and not in the least endanger the passengers. And what is likewise important, the unpleasant and annoying degree of heat in the dining cabins, is no longer felt."

From the Cambria, Penn. Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel but upon a candlestick, that it may give light to all that are in the house."

Matth. V. 15.

A certain number of Protestants having manifested a great desire of becoming members of the Roman Catholic Church, I hereby acquaint the said Protestants and the public in general, that I have appointed the second Sunday after Easter (17th *April*) for admitting them into the Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies prescribed by the Roman Ritual.

DEMETRIUS A. GALLITZIN,
Parish Priest, &c. &c.

Loretto, March 22, 1825.

The above text will explain my motives for making the present publication.

The tax on Retailers.—The constitutionality of this tax was brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at its last term in Philadelphia. The chief justice said, the court had no doubt whatever upon the subject,—and that the duty was constitutionally imposed.

Minister to London.—We had supposed that the appointment of Mr. King, as our Minister to Great Britain, would have been received without a single voice of disapprobation. We believe that it will be commended by a great majority of the country.—But as an objection, expressly or by implication, has been made by one or two prints, we will take occasion to observe, that no selection, in our opinion, could have been more judicious. *Mr. King resided for many years, as our Minister, at London, [to which post he was appointed by General Washington] and so well pleased was Mr. Jefferson with him, that he continued to represent us, for two or three years, after that gentleman was elected President; and his return at last was altogether voluntary.* His knowledge of all the questions then existing between the two governments, some of which yet remain undecided, was thorough and complete. No citizen of the United States could have been deputed to England, who will be more acceptable to that country: and such a consideration, though it does not merit a controlling influence in the designation of an individual for a foreign mission, is nevertheless entitled to some weight. His long and eminent recent service in the Senate of the United States, must have put him in full possession of the present posture of our relations with Great Britain, as well as of the views of that important branch of the Treaty-making power. One of the most interesting and difficult points in the pending negociations between the two countries relates to the limits of Maine, of which State Mr. King is a native.—Another of not less interest, and of still greater difficulty, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, is of high concernment to the state of New-York, of which he is at present a citizen and inhabitant.—His age seems to be thought, by some, to form an objection; but he yet happily enjoys unimpaired vigour of mind, and the country may a few years longer obtain the benefit of his distinguished talents and great experience. There never was a sentiment more justly applicable to any individual than that of Mr. Jefferson is to Mr. King, in vindicating from a similar objection of old age his appointment of Mr. Bishop, in an answer to the remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven against the appointment.

Nat. Jour.

Latest of Gen. La Fayette.—For some days La Fayette being on his passage through the Indian country, we have heard nothing of him. At length we have the following account of his first meeting with the Indians, who are in that part of the country in a state of comparative civilization, and of his introduction to the Alabamans.

Fort Mitchel, 21st March, 1825.

"We arrived here to-day with Gen. LaFayette, about 11 o'clock. We reached the Agency the day we left Milledgeville, about 9 o'clock P. M. and should have arrived here last evening, had it not been for a very heavy rain that fell yesterday. This prevented our getting further than Moss's 40 miles from the agency, where we were well entertained. The reception the Indians gave the General, was quite odd and interesting. We found them in waiting on the Western bank of the Chatahoochie, commanded by Chilly McIntosh. While we were crossing, they gave several yells in concert. When we touched the bank they took the horse from one of the sulkies, seated the General in it, and pulled him up the hill. We here found the Alabama escort, under the command of Major General Taylor, formed ready for his reception. They saluted him as he passed. He was then introduced to Mr Gibb, who made a very feeling and appropriate address—to which he replied. The Indians then formed, and after going through some ceremonies, gave a *Ball Play*, which, to those who never witnessed one before, was very amusing. It lasted an hour, and the General appeared to be well entertained with it. He then dined, and set out about two o'clock for Montgomery."

Georgia Journal.

Barnesville, O.—We recognize with feelings of the highest satisfaction, the enterprise and activity of the people of the town and vicinity of Barnesville. Improvements both in town and country are going forward with a steady pace. Some of the best dwellings in the county may be found in that neighborhood. A valuable impulse to industry has been given by the merchants of that place, who have for several years exported the produce of the country to a large amount. The present attention to the Tobacco Business, in the central and western parts of this county, is chiefly owing to the encouragement given by the same persons. They brought out the seed, advised the farmers to cultivate Tobacco, and purchased at liberal prices, all that was offered them. They have succeeded in adding the article of Tobacco to the produce formerly exported, to such an amount, that they have procured one hundred and fifty hogsheads of last year's crop, and expect to purchase one thousand hogsheads of what may be raised this year.

The Barnesville merchants have heretofore sent to Baltimore, yearly, about fifty wagon loads of the ordinary productions of the country, besides droves of cattle and hogs. Their Tobacco export will in a year or two swell the amount of hauling to *three hundred wagon loads*. A great increase of the quantity of produce; and a kind of produce which will command a better price per hundred weight, than was formerly obtained. Such valuable enterprise deserves to be particularly noticed and ought to be more generally imitated.

At Barnesville, too, there is an extensive Woollen Factory, worked by steam power; which affords a market for wool, and does a very extensive business in carding and manufacturing for the neighborhood.

Barnesville has the advantage of a state road from Sisterville, on the Ohio river, and one from Barnesville through McConnellsville, in Morgan county, to Perry county. The Barnesville route is frequently taken, both by wagonners, and horsemen, in times of bad roads, as affording the best travelling from St. Clairsville to Cambridge.

Capt. Franklin.—This enterprising traveller and his exploring party, passed through the town of Geneva, in the state of New York, on their route to the polar regions on the 7th inst. This gentleman has already made an attempt to discover the North west passage, and published a very interesting volume. From the great sufferings he experienced in his former attempt, and the determined resolution he now manifests, we are disposed to think, if such a passage does exist, and it be possible for man to discover it, that the honor will be awarded to him. *Balt. Amer.*

Accident.—Mr. *John A. Knapp*, late of Cincinnati, came to his death on Thursday night last, by rising in his sleep, and walking out of the window of a garret room, in which he usually lodged. *Louisv. Adv.*

Robbery and attempt to Murder.—We learn by the gentleman who went in pursuit of the murderer of Miss Cunningham, of Creed county, Ms that a daring robbery was night before last, committed in the vicinity of Dumfries.

Mr. Bixwell, of Greenbrier county, Va. had been to Baltimore with a drove of cattle, which he had sold, and was on his return. About a mile from Dumfries, and just after dark, he was shot at by a man very near him, the ball passing through his hat and scraping his head. His horse being alarmed started, suddenly, and threw him, but he held on to the bridle and recovered his feet. The robber, in the meantime, had seized and cut off the skirt of his coat, containing his pocket book with between four and five hundred dollars, and immediately made his escape. Mr. Bixwell discovered by the flash of the pistol, that the robber was a white man, but could see nothing more. The citizens of Dumfries went in pursuit; found the pocket book and papers, but could hear nothing of the robber or the money. *Alex. Phenix Gaz.*

Horrid Murder.—On Thursday evening last a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of Mr. William Davidson, constable of Irwin township, in this county, by a Mr. Robert Scott of Scrubgrass township. The circumstances as we learn, are as follows: Scott took his rifle and started for the express purpose (as he said) to shoot John Witherup, Esq. and when within about a hundred yards of Mr. Witherup's house, he met Mr. Davidson, who had been there on business: and at the distance of about forty steps ordered him to stop, when he presented his gun and shot him dead on the spot. The ball entered Mr. Davidson's left breast and lodged a little below the shoulder blade of his right side. He was an honest, upright citizen and much respected by all who knew him, and has left a large family to lament his untimely end. Scott is safely lodged in prison to await his trial.

Venango Dem.

Steam Artillery.—There is an interesting article in the New Monthly Magazine on this subject, from which we extract a few passages:—"One cheering principle would result from the use of steam weapons in war, viz: that it would give the most civilized nations the advantage, and tend to make the wisest still more powerful.—England, America, and France, might adopt them in the fullest extent: but Russia, Turkey, and even Austria, in their present state, would have little chance against the scientific combinations, and the mechanical adroitness that could perfect a hundred effective steam engines, while they laboriously produced one. The navies of England, France, and America will, ere long, be navigated and fought by steam.—On shore, the art of war will be quickly terminated. No dense smoke will arise to intercept the deadly aim of the steam weapon; and masses of men cannot be manœuvered under the showers of balls which steam-batteries will pour upon them. Defensive positions will, in many cases, be impregnable, and small fortified ports will take an enormous time to reduce. Let us suppose a fortification casemated and bombproof, with steam guns 60 pounders. The walls would literally rain upon the besiegers metal of this enormous weight, every gun projecting 50 or 60 balls a minute. In case of attempting an escalade, or of storming a breach, if one could be made in the face of the besieged under such a defensive fire, not a man would pass the ditch alive, while it was flanked by a single gun, such a hail of death might be poured forth with unceasing energy. England will fortunately have no difficulty in getting the start of other countries in forming a steam navy. Its elements are peculiarly her own, and if the prejudices of the Navy-board give way to the necessity of the case, she will have nothing to dread.—The steam gun, in its present incomplete state, has been tried before the Duke of Wellington, and I understand, as far as the experiment went, its efficiency was not called in question a moment. "Whatever contributes to protract a state of warfare, will, by increasing its expenses, operate in a way friendly to the interests of humanity. Governments, however inclined to rush heedlessly into war on every feeble excuse, will pause more than ever before they bring about the ruin of their finances. Nations of scanty population will be able to offer a long resistance to the strong, and war will become an affair of defence rather than aggrandizement. A change in the art of war, which may render fortified places impregnable to every thing but famine, or capable of a very protracted defence, will be friendly to the stability and integrity of empires." *Liv. Pap.*

Printers' Convention. The editor of the Geneva, (N. Y.) Palladium proposes a Convention, to be composed of one or more of the printers of each county in the Western District to be held at Geneva or Canandaigua, for the purpose of taking measures to place themselves on a footing with other professions and to receive an equivalent for their labors.

Captain Cochrane, who has recently published in London, a volume of *Travels in Colombia*, relates this anecdote respecting Bolivar.

"At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—'Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor.' A high-spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming—'Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine now does from my glass,'—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately springing from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him, said 'If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Columbia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger.'"

Curious Fact.—(A correspondent favors us with the following singular anecdote:)—"I have recently returned from the City of Savannah, in the United States, where I resided for a few weeks. During my stay there, I saw a sailor, who, although insane, was perfectly harmless, and allowed to ramble about the streets. The infatuation of lunatics, in supposing themselves to be kings and emperors is universally known.—This poor fellow, living in a republic, it might be supposed, would not have labored under any delusion of that nature. But it would seem that the ruling passion with madmen, is the passion for ruling, for the continual cry was 'I am the constitution of the United States." *Eng. pap.*

Requisite qualifications for entering the Military Academy at West Point.—A member of Congress, (not of the present Congress,) from one of the N. England States (where, as all the world knows we are well educated,) was requested by one of his constituents, to procure for his son the appointment of Cadet at the Military Academy at West Point; and to inform him what was requisite to enter there. The member wrote to his friend, that it was necessary his son should be "*Red to ride, rite, and sifer.*" *Rut. Herald.*

A "YANKEE TRICK."

The following anecdote is strictly true; it is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who lately went out in a vessel from the port of New-York, for St. Thomas:—"We were chased by a pirate off King's channel, on Sunday morning last, March 13,—the villain was close in under the land, a small sloop, with about 25 men; when he discovered us we were nearly becalmed, he gave chase and come down on us very fast. I thought there was no chance of escape but by stratagem, and having on board a man who I could metamorphose into any thing, I observed to Capt. —— that we had better make a gun of *Billy Luly*, and give him chase in our turn. We accordingly went to work, put a black cap on Billy's head, stretched him fore and aft on the keel of the boat, with a rope made fast to his heels so that we could slew him on the center of gravity freely—pointing his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a 'long tom,' the next thing was to fire it,—and this we did by discharging a pistol into a barrel, and raising a smoke by throwing ashes into the air. The trick succeeded—the sloop tacked and made off: we hauled on a wind and pursued her close in under the land, then tacked ship and stood into St. Thomas. Thus were 25 men driven by four." *Norfolk Herald.*

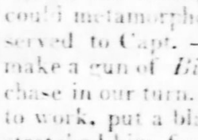
Dean Cooper, of Durham, who was very saving of his wine, descanting one day on the extraordinary performance of a man who was blind, remarked that the poor fellow could see no more than "that bottle." "I do not wonder at all, Sir," replied Mr. Drake (a minor canon) "for we have seen no more than "that bottle" all the afternoon. *Hartford Times.*

Married,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rigdon, Mr. *James Carrol*, to Miss *Sarah M'Fall.*

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Wm. Woods, Dr. *George Lann*, of Butler county, to Miss *Elizabeth Gibson*, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

The Steam Boat Indiana,



IS now undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendance of Capt. J. S. ESTES, who has spared no pains in constructing state rooms for the convenience of gentlemen travelling with their families. The main Cabin is extremely well calculated for the comfort of her passengers, being uncommonly wide, well ventilated and lighted. Her after or ladies' Cabin, is also very roomy and convenient for Ladies.

On the part of the Master and crew there will be no pains spared to render comfort and convenience to the passengers.

She draws a remarkably light draft of water, and will be in readiness to leave this for Louisville on the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Duncan & Forsyth*, or to the Master, on board.

Pittsburgh April 29, 1825—3t.

SALT-WORKS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale his

FARM AND SALT-WORKS,

IN Harrison county, Ohio, which is equal to any in the state. In payment he will receive the principal part in Goods. For particulars inquire of Exin & Ledlie, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises.

A. Farquhar.

April 29, 1825—3t.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*

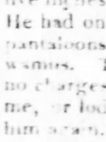
30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1m.]

TO LET,

That Brick Tenement



SITUATE in Diamond Alley, between the Diamond and Wood St. now in the occupancy of L. Lambe, sign of the Diamond. The house has long been occupied as a Tavern, is very convenient, and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession given immediately.

S. Jones.

April 29, 1825—3t.

Regimental Orders.

THE 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will parade for drill, viz:—The first Battalion, on *Wednesday*, the 18th and the second Battalion on *Thursday*, the 19th of May next, at such time and place as the respective Majors may appoint.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Captains *John F. Pratt, Henry Beaver*, and *John Corbran* will compose the Court of Appeal for the first Battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Bryson, on Scotch-Hill, on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Captains *John Sheriff, J. M'Curdy*, and *J. A. Armstrong*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of George Beale, on the same day and hour.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adjt.

April 29—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of William James, living in Nottingham township, Washington county, on the 18th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named JAMES C. GRIFFEE, between the age of sixteen and seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and light hair. He had on when he went away, a pair of green pantaloons, snuff brown waistcoat, and a brown wamus. The above Reward will be given, but no charges, to any person who will bring him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I can get him again. Take Notice, that I do forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.

Lewis James.

April 29, 1825—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public out-cry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Irwin*, of, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, one hundred and forty-two acres and sixteen perches and allowance, bounded by lands of Joseph Finch, Alexander Fraser, John Mace, James Scott, and Robert Bailey, on which is erected a stone distillery and cabin roofed dwelling house and stable, and saw-mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Irwin, at the suit of *John Penrose.*

ALSO,—By virtue of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place of sale, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Hugh M'Donnell, Sr.* of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a poplar, thence south thirty nine degrees east, one hundred and fifteen perches to a walnut, thence north eighty-two degrees east, one hundred and forty-two perches to a whiteoak, thence south forty-two degrees east, fifty two perches to an ironwood, thence south sixty degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence south twelve degrees west fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence north thirty-six degrees west, twenty-six perches to a post, thence north forty five degrees west, twenty perches to a whiteoak, thence north forty one degrees west, sixty-six perches to a whiteoak, thence north sixty-two degrees west, thirty six perches to a post, thence south twenty-seven and a half degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three perches to a walnut, thence north sixty-two degrees west, seventy six perches and six tenths to a whiteoak and post, thence north twenty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and forty five perches to a whiteoak, thence south thirty perches to a whiteoak, thence north seventy-four degrees east, fifty-seven perches to a poplar, the place of beginning; adjoining lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard; containing one hundred and fifty-five acres and forty-nine perches, more or less, with allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. on which is erected a log house and barn, with other improvements, and of which about forty or fifty acres are cleared, and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donnell, Sr. at the suit of *Charles Johnston.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1825—3.

MR SMITH has been some time indisposed, and is recovering his health; is desirous to give the citizens of Pittsburgh an entertainment that will be pleasing to the friends of the Drama. On Monday evening next the 2d of May and Tuesday evening following, Mr. R. Smith will deliver Recitations, &c. in the room over the museum, the corner of Penn and First streets, adjoining Mr Seull's hotel. The entertainment to begin at early candle light, and for further particulars see the handbills.

April 29.

Poetry.

By Thomas Purgle, editor of the first volume of Blackwood's Magazine, as well as the three first volumes of Constable's new series of the Scot's Magazine.

Our native land—our native vale,
A long and last adieu;—
Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,
And Cheviot-mountains blue.

Farewell, ye hills of glorious deeds,
And stream renown'd in song;
Farewell ye blithsome braes and meads,
Our hearts have lov'd so long.

Farewell ye broomy elfin knowes
Where thyme and harebells grow:
Farewell ye hoary haunted bowers
O'erhung with birk and sloe.

The hettle mound—the Border tower
That Scotia's annals tell;
The martyr's grave—the lover's bower,
To each—to all—farewell.

Home of our hearts! our fathers' home—
Land of the brave and free!
The sail is flapping on the foam
That bears us far from thee!

We seek a wild and distant shore
Beyond the Atlantic main:
We leave thee to return no more,
Nor view thy cliffs again!

But may dishonor blight our fame,
And quench our household fires,
When we, or ours, forget thy name,
Green island of our sires.

Our native land—our native vale,
A long, a last adieu;
Farewell to bony Teviotdale,
And Scotland's mountains blue.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE.

"A Constant Reader" sends us the following unjust and splenetic effusion:—

More annals yet—more Adam Blairs—
More Whites and Blacks of Scottish Life—
More Legatees—more Sandy Hears!
Another! what d'ye call her——Wife!

O, won't they sear—oh, won't they burn!
They should be *check'd* as well as tartan—
Zounds! let plain English have a turn,
Or I must write for Day and Martin.

No heaps are heap'd—new bales on bales—
The sea was weary when it bore 'em!
There's such a string of Whiskey Tales,
I wish our wagon horses wore 'em.

I'm sick of Scotch—I'm very sick
Of Northern Novels—meant to sell—
I wish Scotch fame would go and kick
The bucket in St. Ronan's Well!

Oh! Adam Blair is Adam bore—
St. Ronan's Well is very dry—
The Legatees are very poor—
The Spae-Wife's spells are spelt awry.—

Red Gauntlet's very seldom read,
The lights and shades made no effect—
Sir Andrew Wylie's "lapp'd in lead;"
The next—thank heaven—we still expect.

Miscellany.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

In mingling in the busy multitude that throngs the theatre of life, and casting around us an observing eye, we may glean many lessons of wisdom. Bad examples abound, and these are to be studied and *avoided*. Good ones are also to be found, and these should command our *imitation*, as well as admiration. We journey through a country so full of devious roads and winding paths, that sometimes it is difficult to determine which is the straight forward way, and we are in danger of turning to the right hand or to the left very often—but the examples afforded by the history and condition of others, if properly studied, would generally prove finger-posts, in doubtful cases, to point us in the right course. I have little doubt that the exercise of a moderate share of wisdom and prudence, in at least nine cases out of ten, will enable us to escape most of the ills of life. Indeed so satisfied am I that men are generally the contrivers of their own misfortunes, that wherever I see a poor half starved looking soul, wandering about with holes in his elbows, and his toes peeping out of his shoes, I say to myself "that man has been imprudent," and I ask the reader when he behold such a one to ponder upon the text and see whether he be not in unison with the conclusion. I set down however to tell a story.

In a secluded village, in that wild and romantic country to which the reader has been led so often, the books of the Savings-bank, not far from Aberdeen, lived a family by the name of Merton, in middling circumstances, respected and contented. Mary Merton was the eldest of their daughters who, having been judiciously brought up to habits of industry and economy, were rather assistants than draw backs upon their parents. They were all well behaved, good looking girls, and in the bright summer holiday, and long winter evenings, seldom failed to be plentifully supplied with those necessary, though often mischievous, troublesome, and worthless things called gallants. The Mertons had some wealthy relatives in Philadelphia, and one of them, a generous old bachelor, sent Mary one summer an elegant gold chain, with a diamond clasp, of exquisite workmanship, and great value. I do not know precisely the amount in dollars, but it was some hundreds, and these were speedily magnified into thousands by the astonished natives, whose eyes had never beheld so rich a spectacle.

Mary Merton was accordingly the toast in all the country around—the golden chain evidently added wonderfully to her charms; she was courted by every body and had her choice among the beaux. She married. The chain adorned her neck at the wedding; and the bridegroom looked most lovingly on her and on the bright folds of that gay ornament alternately, "and smiled and looked, and smiled and looked again." For a time she wore it in every party, and was the envy of her less fortunate companions, and although when the first wonder were over they ridiculed it a little, and remarked that Mary's wedding and outfit was only ten times more costly to her father than it would have been had she never seen the chain, that it made fine clothes necessary to correspond with it, &c. yet it was easily seen that the young married couple bore themselves more stately, and with more *self* complacency than was usual, on its account, and the young bride even showed some symptoms of superior importance towards her husband, and these proved that she at least did not regard what others might say or think.

Time passed away, the young people began the world prosperously—but things did not prosper well. The mistress of such a golden chain could not descend to the entire level of usefulness and industry in family matters—The husband became infected with sundry notions of gentility, not altogether compatible with his circumstances. The chain became a sinking fund. It bro't one expense after another, and yielded no profit—for it was a present and could not be sold—and it turned out in the end a ruinous affair. One of the last recollections associated with Mary and her partner, is the sale of the golden chain, by the constable, for a store debt, containing many an item of silk and satin and all the et ceteras of extravagance. They left the country soon after, in poverty and mortification.

The story is short and leaves the greater room for improvement. Whenever I see a poor person wrapped up in family pride, and holding his head, full of notions of quality, in lofty silliness, above the common class, I cannot help thinking of the golden chain, and the consequences that grew out of its possession.

When I see a young lady, remarkably handsome, or accomplished, and pluding herself on the one or the other, I fear the lad who catches her will catch a golden chain into the bargain.

It is somewhat questionable, whether, under any circumstances, a life of idleness is an innocent life. He who is not engaged in some useful employment, cannot certainly fulfil the duty every one owes to society and his maker. No elevation, no wealth, no rank can be disgraced by labor. So the great Cincinnatus thought. A mistake has in our days crept into very high company, viz: Industry is considered disgraceful, and idleness, honorable—the reverse is the motto of wisdom. OLIVER OAKWOOD.

GOOD HUMOR.

Anger is weakness and injures the strong. It is folly and disgraces the wise. It is rashness and defeats the skilful. It is deformity and mars the lovely. It is excusable in children—but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry—if the heat of your bosom must evaporate in exclamations and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frowns and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to the deserving—your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one. Conceal your mortification, the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy. The servant who excites your anger, is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations has conquered you. You yield to him the control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are an Author, above all things keep cool and good natured. If you write in a passion, you cannot expect your readers to be also in a passion, and an angry writer is of all things the the most ridiculous; for while words soon lose their heat, and die away of their own exhaustion, writings strive to continue their asperity in spite of time and better feelings.

If you are a Lawyer, and lose a cause, never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own, when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young be not angry—for you live in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old, be not angry—cheerfulness is the charm of the desart.

If you look properly on this world, misfortunes will become sources of pleasure. The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy, and you must be so.

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

March 18, 1825

A. S. T. MOUNTAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED his Office from Fourth, to his residence on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Cecil's alley

April 8—3m.

BOARDING.

THREE or four persons will be accommodated with genteel BOARDING by applying to Davis, Second Street, between the Post Office and Mr Davis', Baker.

Joseph Davis.

April 22, 1825—3t.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Tailors' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBS, &c &c* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Wm J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

THE MUSEUM

OF

Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS WORK, composed entirely, as to the principles, of extracts from *Foreign* journals, is published in the city of Philadelphia, by E. Littell, in monthly numbers, of 96 octavo pages each, at $6 per annum, and is forwarded, free of postage, to subscribers who pay yearly in advance. The April number has just been published. The following are its

CONTENTS.—Life and Character of Walpole, by Sir Walter Scott; Project of a new Penal Code for the state of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston; The Life and Remains of the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D; Lord Byron saved from his Friends; Vesper of Petrarch; This is Love; Le Mois Bubblose, of the A. S. S. Company; State of the Drama; Dr Benjamin Franklin; On Asphyxia by Strangulation; Stanzas; The Clubs of London; The Night Hawk; The Opera; Notice respecting Mr. Broster's newly discovered system for the removal of Impediments of Speech and Defective Articulation; Experiments made upon six decapitated Robbers, by Professor Bartels; Literary and Scientific Intelligence; List of New British Publications.

☞ *Subscriptions for the Museum will be received at the Office of this Gazette.*

April 15 1825.

The Apprentices' Library,

WILL be Removed to-morrow, to the lower story of the shop occupied by Mr Scott, plane maker, in Fourth Street. The Librarian will attend every Saturday afternoon, from 3 till 6 o'clock

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Three or Four Journeymen TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

To be Rented,

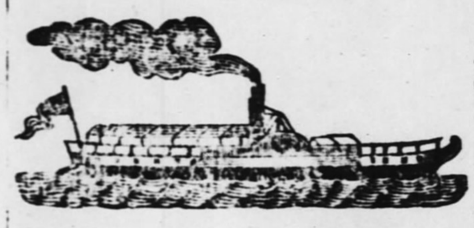
That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas L. Volz,

April 1—3mo. *Wood Street.*

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix.

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Louisville.

Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22 1825. [M.5—12t]

COPARTNERSHIP.

M. S. MASON

HAS taken into Partnership J. M'DONOUGH and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of

M. S. Mason & M'Donough.

M. S. MASON,
J. M'DONOUGH.

March 23, 1825.

SPRING GOODS.

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

ARE NOW OPENING

A choice and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED the last month, in New York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at a small advance by the Package or Piece, on accommodating terms. Their stock embraces a very general assortment of

European and India Dry Goods,

of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of Domestic PIECE GOODS—Cotton Yarn—Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, &c.

March 25—6t.

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (No 85, *North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

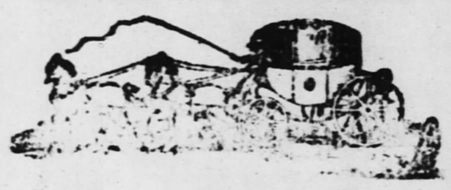
With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.



New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited to the Proprietors of this Line have at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh, to three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff Rectified Alcohol, Varnish and Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Ink powder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern keepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead.* These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th of May next for Building a STEAM-BOAT 25 feet beam, and about 8 feet hold; the Cabin finished in the best style, the whole to be of the best materials the country can afford, and painted and completed by the 1st of April 1826—The Proposals may include Engine, Furniture, Tackling, &c. but to be separate.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie and Chatauque Steam-Boat Company

E. J. Kelso, Sec.

Erie, April 7, 1825—[A.15.]—3t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Hollister's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITE-WASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll.
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANVARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eo1y.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824 By order of *William Wilkins,* District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

Poetry.

By Thomas Purgle, editor of the first volume of Blackwood's Magazine, as well as the three first volumes of Constable's new series of the Scot's Magazine.

Our native land—our native vale,
A long and last adieu;—
Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,
And Cheviot-mountains blue.

Farewell, ye hills of glorious deeds,
And stream renown'd in song;
Farewell ye blithsome braes and meads,
Our hearts have lov'd so long.

Farewell ye broomy elfin knowes
Where thyme and harebells grow:
Farewell ye hoary haunted bowers
O'erhung with birk and sloe.

The battle mound—the Border tower
That Scotia's annals tell;
The martyr's grave—the lover's bower,
To each—to all—farewell.

Home of our hearts! our fathers' home—
Land of the brave and free!
The sail is flapping on the foam
That bears us far from thee!

We seek a wild and distant shore
Beyond the Atlantic main:
We leave thee to return no more,
Nor view thy cliffs again!

But may dishonor blight our fame,
And quench our household fires,
When we, or ours, forget thy name,
Green island of our sires.

Our native land—our native vale,
A long, a last adieu;
Farewell to bony Teviotdale,
And Scotland's mountains blue.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE.

"A Constant Reader" sends us the following unjust and splenetic effusion:—

More annals yet—more Adam Blairs—
More Whites and Blacks of Scottish Life—
More Legatees—more Sandy Hoirs!
Another! what d'ye call her——Wife!

O, won't they sear—oh, won't they burn!
They should be *checkd* as well as tartan—
Zounds! let plain English have a turn,
Or I must write for Day and Martin.

No heaps are heap'd—new bales on bales—
The sea was weary when it bore 'em!
There's such a string of Whiskey Tales,
I wish our wagon horses wore 'em.

I'm sick of Scotch—I'm very sick
Of Northern Novels—meant to sell—
I wish Scotch fame would go and kick
The bucket in St. Ronan's Well!

Oh! Adam Blair is Adam bore—
St. Ronan's Well is very dry—
The Legatees are very poor—
The Spae-Wife's spells are spelt awry—

Red Gauntlet's very seldom read,
The lights and shades made no effect—
Sir Andrew Wylie's "lapp'd in lead;"
The next—thank heaven—we still expect.

Miscellany.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

In mingling in the busy multitude that throngs the theatre of life, and casting around us an observing eye, we may glean many lessons of wisdom. Bad examples abound, and these are to be studied and *avoided*. Good ones are also to be found, and these should command our *imitation*, as well as admiration. We journey through a country so full of devious roads and winding paths, that sometimes it is difficult to determine which is the straight forward way, and we are in danger of turning to the right hand or to the left very often—but the example safely guided by the history and condition of others, if properly studied, would generally prove finger-posts, in doubtful cases, to point us in the right course. I have little doubt that the exercise of a moderate share of wisdom and prudence, in at least nine cases out of ten, will enable us to escape most of the ills of life. Indeed so satisfied am I that men are generally the cause of their own misfortunes, that whenever I see a poor half starved looking soul, wandering about with holes in his elbows, and his toes peeping out of his shoes, I say to myself "that man has been imprudent," and I ask the reader when he holds, with me, that the starved looking creature is whether he does not form much the same conclusion. I will leave it to each to tell a story.

In a recent struggle in that wild and romantic country to which the reader has been led so often, the banks of the Susquehanna, not far from Aleshagin, lived a family by the name of Merton, in middling circumstances, respected and contented. Mary Merton was the eldest of six daughters who having been judiciously brought up to habits of industry and economy, were rather assistants than drawbacks upon their parents. They were all well behaved, good looking girls, and in the bright summer holiday, and long winter evenings, seldom failed to be plentifully supplied, with those necessary, though often mischievous, troublesome, and worthless things called gallants. The Mertons had some wealthy relatives in Philadelphia, and one of them, a generous old bachelor, sent Mary one summer an elegant gold chain, with a diamond clasp, of exquisite workmanship, and great value. I do not know precisely the amount in dollars, but it was some hundreds, and these were speedily magnified into thousands by the astonished natives, whose eyes had never beheld so rich a spectacle.

Mary Merton was accordingly the toast in all the country around—the golden chain evidently added wonderfully to her charms; she was courted by every body and had her choice among the beaux. She married. The chain adorned her neck at the wedding; and the bridegroom looked most lovingly on her and on the bright folds of that gay ornament alternately, "and smiled and looked, and smiled and looked again." For a time she wore it in every party, and was the envy of her less fortunate companions, and although when the first wonder were over they ridiculed it a little, and remarked that Mary's wedding and outfit was only ten times more costly to her father than it would have been had she never seen the chain, that it made fine clothes necessary to correspond with it, &c. yet it was easily seen that the young married couple bore themselves more stately, and with more *self* complacency than was usual, on its account, and the young bride even showed some symptoms of superior importance towards her husband, and these proved that she at least did not regard what others might say or think.

Time passed away, the young people began the world genteelly—but things did not prosper well. The mistress of such a golden chain could not descend to the entire level of usefulness and industry in family matters—The husband became infected with sundry notions of gentility, not altogether compatible with his circumstances. The chain became a sinking fund. It bro't one expense after another, and yielded no profit—for it was a present and could not be sold—and it turned out in the end a ruinous affair. One of the last recollections associated with Mary and her partner, is the sale of the golden chain, by the constable, for a store debt, containing many an item of silk and satin and all the et ceteras of extravagance. They left the country soon after, in poverty and mortification.

The story is short and leaves the greater room for improvement. Whenever I see a poor person wrapped up in family pride, and holding his head, full of notions of quality, in lofty idleness, above the common class, I cannot help thinking of the golden chain, and the consequences that grew out of its possession.

When I see a young lady, remarkably handsome, or accomplished, and prading herself on the one or the other, I fear the lad who catches her will catch a golden chain into the bargain.

It is somewhat questionable, whether, under any circumstances, a life of idleness is an innocent life. He who is not engaged in some useful employment, cannot certainly fulfil the duty every one owes to society and his maker. No elevation, no wealth, no rank can be disgraced by labor. So the great Cincinnatus thought. A mistake has in our days crept into very high company, viz: Industry is considered disgraceful, and idleness, honorable—the reverse is the motto of wisdom. OLIVER OAKWOOD.

GOOD HUMOR.

Anger is weakness and injures the strong. It is folly and disgraces the wise. It is rashness and defeats the skilful. It is deformity and mars the lovely. It is excusable in children—but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry—if the heat of your bosom must evaporate in exclamations and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frowns and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to the deserving—your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one. Conceal your mortification, the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy. The servant who excites your anger, is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations has conquered you. You yield to him the control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are an Author, above all things keep cool and good natured. If you write in a passion, you cannot expect your readers to be also in a passion, and an angry writer is of all things the the most ridiculous: for while words soon lose their heat, and die away of their own exhaustion, writings strive to continue their asperity in spite of time and better feelings.

If you are a Lawyer, and lose a cause, never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own, when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young be not angry—for you live in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old, be not angry—cheerfulness is the charm of the desart.

If you look properly on this world, misfortunes will become sources of pleasure. The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy, and you must be so.

DOCTOR SPEED,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh.

AND will attend to calls in every branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

A. S. T. MOUNTAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS REMOVED his Office from Fourth, to his residence in Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Cecil's alley.

April 8—1m.

BOARDING.

THREE or four persons will be accommodated with genteel BOARDING by applying to Davis, Second Street, between the Post Office and Mr Davis', Baker.

Joseph Davis.

April 22, 1825—3t.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commence the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Tinners' and Hatters' KETTLES SILT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Wm J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

THE MUSEUM

OF

Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS WORK, composed entirely, as its title implies, of extracts from *Foreign Journals*, is published in the city of Philadelphia, by E. Littell, in monthly numbers, of 96 octavo pages each, at $6 per annum, and is forwarded, free of postage, to subscribers who pay yearly in advance. The April number has just been published. The following are its

CONTENTS.—Life and Character of Walpole, by Sir Walter Scott; Project of a new Penal Code for the state of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston; The Life and Remains of the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D. Lord Byron saved from his Friends; Vesper of Petrarch; This is Love; Le Mois Bubblose, of the A. S. S. Company; State of the Drama; Dr Benjamin Franklin; On Asphyxia by Strangulation; Stanzas; The Clubs of London; The Night Hawk; The Opera; Notice respecting Mr. Broster's newly discovered system for the removal of Impediments of Speech and Defective Articulation; Experiments made upon six decapitated Robbers, by Professor Bartels; Literary and Scientific Intelligence; List of New British Publications.

☞ *Subscriptions for the Museum will be received at the Office of this Gazette.*

April 15, 1825.

The Apprentices' Library,

WILL be Removed to-morrow, to the lower story of the shop occupied by Mr Scott, plane maker, in Fourth Street. The Librarian will attend every Saturday afternoon, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Three or Four Journeymen TAILORS.

☞ None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

To be Rented,

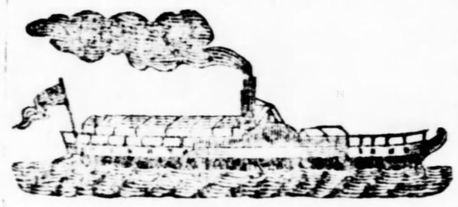
That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas L. Volz,
Wood Street.

April 1—3mo.

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix.

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between the above ports, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Louisville.

Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22 1825. [M 5—12t]

COPARTNERSHIP.

M. S. MASON

HAS taken into Partnership J. M'DONOUGH and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of

M. S. Mason & M'Donough.

M. S. MASON,
J. M'DONOUGH.

March 23, 1825.

SPRING GOODS.

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

ARE NOW OPENING

A choice and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED the last month, in New York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at a small advance by the Package or Piece, on accommodating terms. Their stock embraces a very general assortment of

European and India Dry Goods,

of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of Domestic PIECE GOODS—Cotton Yarn—Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, &c.

March 25—6t.

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (No. 85, *North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately erected and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825.—[28—3m]

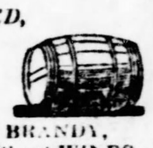
P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,



50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited to the Proprietors of this Line have at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh, to three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the latter place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening—one running by way of Reading and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Varnish and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Ink powder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead.* These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th of May next for Building a STEAM-BOAT in this place, of 200 Tons burthen, 95 feet keel, 25 feet beam, and about 8 feet hold; the Cabin finished in the best style, the whole to be of the best materials the country can afford, and painted and completed by the 1st of April 1826—The Proposals may include Engine, Furniture, Tackling, &c. but to be separate.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie and Chatauque Steam-Boat Company

E. J. Kelso, Sec.

Erie, April 7, 1825—[A.15.]—3t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy. No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending, $130 per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Robbins's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, inclucing materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll.
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fetid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eo1y.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins,* District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.